



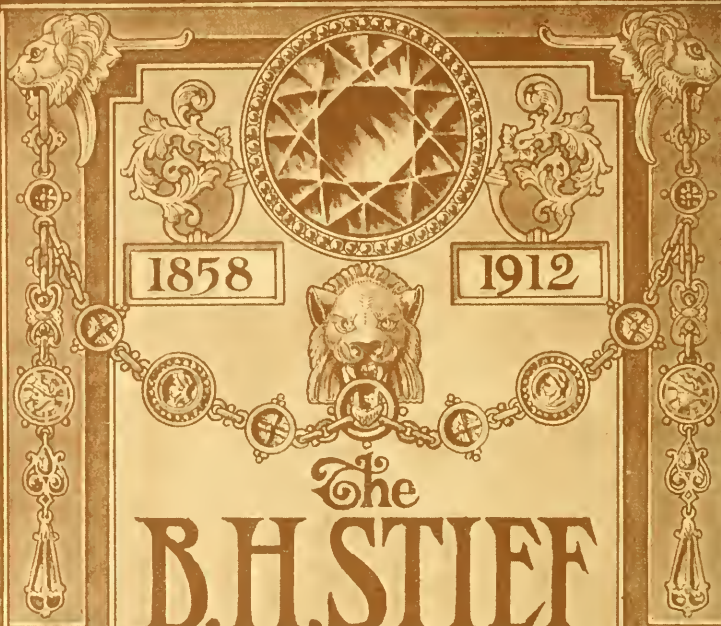


All About Nashville

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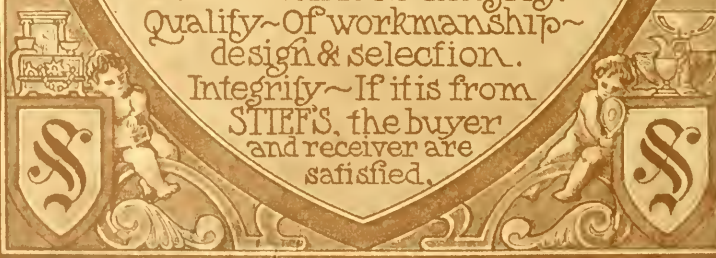
For the
Stranger
Within
Her
Gates

Compiled by
Clyde Clarke



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NASHVILLE TENN — BUSINESS SECTION.

SHOWING LOCATION OF CUMMINS STA. AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

1-CUMMINS STATION

2-POST OFFICE

3-HIGH SCHOOL

4-Y. M. C. A.

5-Y. W. C. A.

6-CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

7-HERMITAGE HOTEL

8-MAXWELL "

9-TULANE HOTEL.

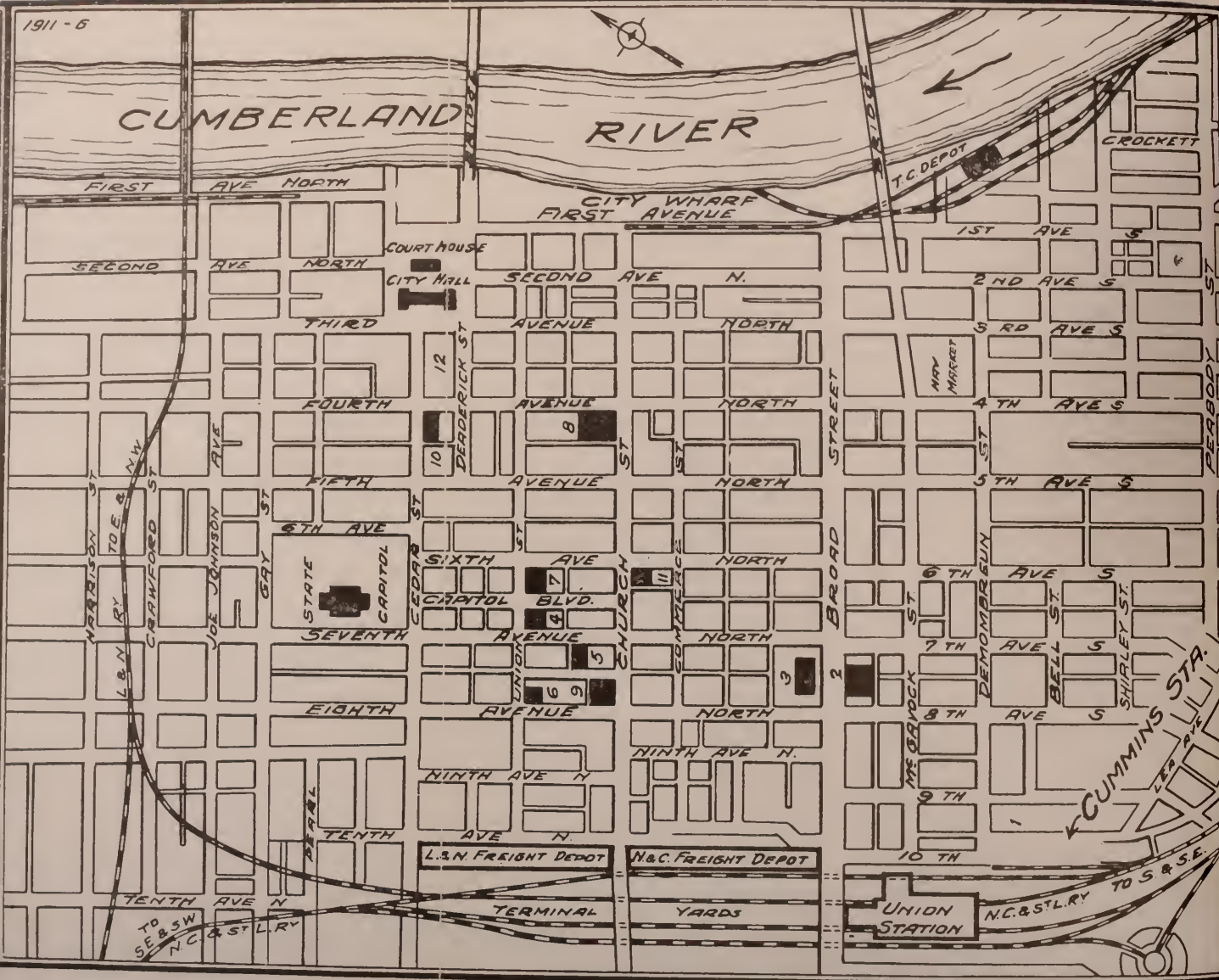
10-DUNCAN "

11-WATKINS INSTITUTE.

12-ST. RY TRANSFER STA.

STREET NUMBERS RUN FROM BROAD ST. EACH WAY

1911-5





ALL ABOUT NASHVILLE

A Complete Historical Guide Book to the City

GIVING

Correct Information About All Places of Historic Interest,
Churches, Schools, Commercial and Civic Organizations,
Public Buildings and Institutions,
Fraternal and Benevolent Orders,
and other Valuable General Information

CONCISE MAP OF BUSINESS
SECTION OF
CITY

COMPLETE INDEX WILL BE
FOUND IN BACK
OF BOOK

WHY THIS BOOK ?

THE statement of a leading book dealer of this city that Nashville has nothing to offer the stranger in the way of a guide to the many points of historic interest in and about the city, and that there is a constant demand for something of the kind, suggested to me the beginning of this book.

The immediate and cordial interest of members of the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade, and the Industrial Bureau, encouraged me to complete the little volume.

I am indebted to friends in these and other organizations, to the *Banner* and the *Tennessean-American* for the use of their files, to Carnegie Library, to Foster & Parkes, and many others, for invaluable assistance in compiling the book.

I regret that I could not open the pages of "All About Nashville" to all firms of Nashville for advertising purposes, and especially to those who expressed a desire to be represented in its pages. But having decided that the book would better serve the transient guest if it contained some suggestions as to the mercantile establishments of the city, I decided to incorporate only a limited number of advertisements.

It is with a special pride that I am able to state that each of the firms whose advertisement appears in these pages is representative in his respective line, and with a very few exceptions, they have all been in business in Nashville for many years—some of them for half a century.

IDA CLYDE CLARKE.



HISTORICAL.

NASHVILLE, the capital city of Tennessee, is situated in the heart of the bluegrass region of the Volunteer State, aptly and affectionately termed by John Trotwood Moore, a Tennessee writer, the "Dimple of the Universe." The city is built on the banks of the Cumberland River, and it is in almost the exact geographical center of Davidson County, of which it is the county seat.

A chain or circlet of beautiful hills stretches in a curve from the river above to the river below the city. These hills formed a natural breastworks during the Civil War, and soldiers visiting the city for the first time since the war, more than forty years after its close, have been able to accurately locate many historic places now within the city limits.

Nashville, as well as the surrounding territory, is particularly rich in historic interest. Andrew Jackson walked the streets of Nashville when rising from a backwoods lawyer to the presidency. Here were executed the greatest political pageants in American history when the old Whig party was expending its efforts to carry the State for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and in 1844, when Henry Clay was the opponent of James K. Polk.

Here Barnard, the great astronomer, paid off the mortgage on his home by discovering comets.

From Nashville marched the troops that forever broke the power of the Southern Indians.

Here were marshaled the forces that won the greatest of American victories—the battle of New Orleans.

Texas' fight for independence has resounding echoes here. The ladies of Nashville furnished with equipment all volunteers to the cause of Texas independence.

In the Civil War Nashville was one of the battle grounds. Grant was making his headquarters here when named Lieutenant General of the United States Army. Thomas and Hood grappled here for its possession in one of the concluding scenes of the war.

The gunboat Nashville opened the Spanish-American War, and the gun that fired the shot is at the present time mounted here.

The first permanent settlement of Nashville came mostly from the Watauga district, which possesses the unique distinction of having been the first community of native Americans that framed an independent constitution for its guidance.

Sam Houston, one of the most striking figures in American history, Tennessee's bridegroom Governor, left Nashville in disguise after resigning the governorship and separating from his bride in the most mysterious manner. He afterward carved out a remarkable career in Texas, but this city furnished the setting for one of the most dramatic scenes in his eventful life.

William Walker, the "Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny," lived in Nashville and the remains of his former home are still to be seen.

Thomas A. Edison once worked at the Western Union Telegraph office in this city.

Nashville has given to the world's history two Presidents, Jackson and Polk, and a candidate for the Presidency, Bell. It has furnished far more than its quota of statesmen and heroes.

A Nashville jurist, Hon. H. H. Lurton, appointed by

a President of an opposing political faith, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, occupies a seat in the United States Supreme Court. Some years ago the honor was paid to another Nashville lawyer, Judge Howell E. Jackson, Democrat, in his elevation to the United States Supreme Bench by President Benjamin H. Harrison, Republican. Other Nashville lawyers have had signal recognition even from politically unfriendly administrations. One has been President of the American Bar Association—Judge J. M. Dickinson, late a Democrat in President Taft's Cabinet. Nashville physicians have been sent as representatives of the United States to scientific gatherings of note in Europe. A Nashville physician, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, now heads the American Medical College Association.

She has given a President to the American Berkshire Breeders' Association—Jesse M. Overton. To business Nashville has furnished a President of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, John B. Ransom; a President of the American Bankers' Association, F. O. Watts; a President of the National Hardware Association, R. M. Dudley, and a President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Charles S. Martin.

Thirty miles away is the scene of the battle of Murfreesboro, where the charge of Breckinridge, second only to Pickett's at Gettysburg, was made. Eighteen miles away, and reached by railroad and interurban cars, is



A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

the bloody field of Franklin, following which battle five Confederate Generals lay dead at the same time on the same veranda. In the suburbs of Nashville is the field over which Thomas and Hood contended for two days in the closing years of the war between the States. It can be reached by auto and trolley cars. This battlefield is now being marked.

Since the Duke of Orleans, destined to become King Louis Philippe of France, and his two brothers stopped in Nashville in 1797, and slept three in one bed because it was court week, the city has entertained countless visitors of note. There are material evidences that each enjoyed his stay. This is even true of Louis Philippe, despite the three-in-a-bed incident, for while King he sent the artist, Healy, here in the closing days of General Andrew Jackson's life and had the latter's portrait painted. Nashville's list of distinguished visitors has included twelve Presidents and ex-Presidents, Princes, soldiers from abroad and the most famous men in this country.

In addition to its unexcelled public schools, and its splendid private institutions, its colleges and universities, Nashville has a night school with an annual enrollment of 700, where even technical training to a certain extent in several branches can be had. There are adequate hospital facilities, public libraries, countless benevolent institutions and splendid Christian associations for young men and women. There are parks and playgrounds in every quarter of the city, and the sources of wholesome amusement include football, baseball, theaters and lyceum entertainment.

The breeding establishments in the vicinity of Nashville have a national and international reputation for high character of stock. Throughout the world Davidson County is best known for its running, pacing and trotting horses, but it is also justly celebrated for the best breeds of asses, cattle, sheep and hogs. As an all-round stock-producing country this county is not surpassed by any other in the State, and in total value of its live stock it is far in advance of any other county.

The tax rate in Davidson County is \$1.30 per thousand. The assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1910 was \$84,576,000, though the actual value was about \$140,000,000. The bonded indebtedness is \$1,440,000. There is no floating indebtedness.

One of the boasts of this county is the system of splendid highways, branching in every direction from



Nashville and thoroughly permeating all parts. There are now more than three hundred miles of macadamized roads in this county, for the maintenance of which \$125,000 per year is expended.

Riverside Drive, a boulevard extending from Belle Meade, five miles west, to the National Cemetery, six miles north, is one of the most beautiful drives in the

world. The Harding Road, from Belle Meade to the city, is an already notable and popular highway of great beauty. This leads direct to the great Broadway Bridge, on the east side of which the new boulevard extends up the river to Shelby Park, thence through a fine section of the country to Inglewood, one of the handsomest residence subdivisions in the environs of Nashville, through the center of which it passes to the Gallatin Pike and thence to the National Cemetery.

Nashville has abundant, excellent and cheap raw material for manufacturing purposes, such as coal, iron, lumber, cotton, wool, phosphate, marble, limestone, glass sand and clays.

There can be grown in the territory surrounding the city of Nashville every crop, except tropical fruits, that can be raised in the United States. It never has a failure of crops. Nashville's average rainfall is 48.82 inches annually.

Nashville is in close touch with enormous coal and iron fields and forty-seven other minerals which are found in workable quantities.

Nashville can furnish cheap and abundant building material. Nashville itself is a great market, a great manufacturer of its raw material at hand, and a great distributor of these manufactured products through its easy access to other markets and its favorable transportation facilities and rates. There are millions of acres near Nashville still unoccupied.

Second in importance to accessibility of raw material and fuel are transportation facilities, or access to the world's markets. Nashville, in addition to her 600 miles of navigable river, has three railroad systems, two with headquarters here. They are the Louisville & Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and the Tennessee Central. The Louisville & Nashville, running north and south, operates 4,400 miles of line. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis comes from Hickman, Ky., and Memphis on the west, and reaches Atlanta on the south, miles of line operated 1,240. The Tennessee Central taps the Illinois Central at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the west, and

the Queen & Crescent route and the Southern Railway on the east. While the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis are allied lines, their interest in Nashville has been expressed in the handsomest Union Station in the South, and one of the handsomest in the country. By direct lines Nashville products reach the coast at New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola. By her Atlanta connections on the southeast and Knoxville connections on the east the Atlantic seaboard is easy of access at Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk. Cincinnati is her gateway to the trunk lines to the east and the transcontinental lines of the northwest. The west and southwest are easy of access through Memphis and St. Louis, which are reached by direct line. Millions of dollars are now being expended by all Nashville railroads in extensions and physical improvements.

Meanwhile, upon the picturesque Cumberland River, the Federal Government is constantly spending its hundreds of thousands to make its system of locks complete, for it affords navigation for 383 miles above Nashville and to the Ohio, 200 miles away, below Nashville. The boat lines operating upon its waters touch at forty-five cities and towns along its length, with a total of nearly 400 landing places. In 1910 the total tonnage handled on the Cumberland was 9,540,201, of an estimated value of \$28,620,603. Tobacco, grain, livestock and lumber were the main products handled.



The Battle of the Bluffs.

When Donelson and the first settlers came up the Cumberland to their landing at the foot of the Cumberland Bluffs to join Robertson's party, they literally landed into a battlefield. The great bluffs, still lifting their undaunted fronts to heaven, bear eternal and unchallenged testimony to the mighty deeds of those mighty men who helped to make the history of America and the freedom of

the world. Those old bluffs were her first battlefields; here Donelson, and Robertson, and Buchanan, and the long list of the pioneer immortals fought the great battle with the Cherokees in 1781. This is one of the battles that for courage and interest is not surpassed by anything in all the books of fiction. The Cherokees had laid in ambush all night, attacking the fort next morning, and were chased off by the intrepid settlers, who pursued them straight down what is now Broadway, the beautiful division street of the city.



U. S. REGULARS FIRING SALUTE OVER GEN. JACKSON'S GRAVE.

The history of this battle is a recital of courage such as the world has never surpassed, and the result was a bolt holding to the tottering foundation stones of a great unborn country.

The savages, luring their pursuers on into the trap they had planned, led them down Broadway to the intersection of Demonbreun and College streets, where the pursuers dismounted to give battle. Immediately at a point of Cherry street, now Fourth avenue, the Indians dashed out of their ambush and proceeded to carry out their plan of heading off the settlers and capturing the horses which fled in the direction of the French Lick, dashing past the fort.

The Indians, too, pushed on toward the Fort, the gates of which were closed, and but for the attack made upon

them by the settlers' dogs, trained for warfare with the savages, and set upon the savages by the women, not a woman or child would have been left free of tomahawk on that memorable day. The Indians, occupied with the attack of the ferocious dogs, and intent upon securing the fleeing horses, forgot for the moment the perilous condition of the settlers and the helplessness of the fort; when they were again able to direct themselves to the matter of massacre the settlers had succeeded in getting back to safety.



William Walker.

One of the most interesting characters in fact or fiction was William Walker, the noted "filibusterer," called the "Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny," whose thrilling story is so well told by Richard Harding Davis in his "Soldiers of Fortune." The house where he lived at 142 Fourth Avenue, North, is almost demolished, but the lover of history will find a visit to the old place interesting.

Born in Nashville, May 8, 1824, there was little worthy of note in the early years of the man who became successively a doctor, a lawyer, editor, President of Republic, Mayor, General and President of another Republic, the object of deep concern to England, a thorn in the side of two administrations in the United States, and yet died at 36. He was described by his contemporaries as cold, quiet, studious, painfully modest, slight, effeminate, almost insignificant in appearance. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1838, and from the medical college of the University of Philadelphia in 1843. He completed his medical studies in Edinburgh, and then traveled over Europe.

In 1850 he went to California, after cowhiding a rival editor in New Orleans. In San Francisco he was fined and sentenced to prison for contempt of court. He also fought two duels there, in one of which he was shot in the foot; he endeavored to conceal the wound by scraping sand over

it with the other foot so he could claim another shot. He was all his life unskilled in the use of firearms.

He settled for a time to practicing law in Maryville, Cal.; then, in 1853, after a visit to the province of Sonora, in Mexico, set about organizing an expedition for its conquest. Nov. 3, 1853, he seized the town of LaPaz, in Lower California, capturing its Governor and archives. He had only forty-three men with him. He proclaimed the Republic of Sonora with himself President, formed a Cabinet, established offices, and wrote friends in San Francisco that his Government was established on a firm and sure basis. Recruits who went to join his standard were of such a lawless character that some were shot and others driven away.

As he had no boats in which to cross the Gulf of California to reach Sonora from LaPaz, he marched the length of Lower California, crossed the Colorado River on rafts, and marched into the territory the people of which were unaware that they had been incorporated into his new Republic.

Disease, desertion and battle reduced his small force so that he had to retreat toward American soil. He reached San Diego, May 8, 1854, and surrendered his "army" of thirty-four men to an officer of the United States, and was paroled to appear for trial for violation of the neutrality laws. He was tried in San Francisco in May, 1854, and acquitted.

In 1854 he made a contract with the head of the stronger of the contending factions in Nicaragua to land 300 colonists liable to military duty in that country. Walker is said to have submitted this contract to the United States District Attorney in San Francisco, to General Wood, then in command of the Pacific Division, and to Col. John C. Fremont, all of whom pronounced it legal. Walker admits in his own account of the affair, published in 1860, that he did not mention to these gentlemen his intention to introduce slavery in Nicaragua. He left San Francisco with fifty-six men. He landed June 15, 1855, and the men were mustered into the army as the "American Phalanx," and Walker was commissioned Colonel. They were in twelve battles from June till October, always

against superior numbers, and always short of supplies of all kinds.

In October, 1855, the two parties made peace, and Walker was made commander-in-chief of the army of the entire country.

July 12, 1856, he had himself inaugurated President of the Republic of Nicaragua, formed a Cabinet and officially received the Minister from the United States. He antagonized the interests of the American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company, at the head of which was Cornelius Vanderbilt, and which had large stockholders in England. This brought about such an international tangle as Walker's narrow vision could not foresee, and after being reduced to eating flesh of dogs and mules he, on May 1, 1857, surrendered to Captain Davis, of the United States warship *Mary*. He had held Nicaragua twenty months, and in that time had drawn to his standard 2,843 men, mostly from California.

On his return to the United States he was received everywhere with enthusiasm except in Washington. He rode in a carriage through Nashville, cheered by hundreds, and made speeches there and in other places, declaring his intention of returning to Nicaragua, and through the newspapers he called on men to join him. He organized another expedition, was arrested in New Orleans, tried and acquitted, and within two weeks landed with 200 men in the San Juan harbor, almost under the guns of the United States warship *Saratoga*. In a short time the United States frigate *Wabash*, Capt. Paulding, demanded Walker's surrender, landed 350 men and brought the guns of his ship to bear on Walker's camp. Walker surrendered and was paroled. He presented himself in Washington, and was told the Government did not consider him a prisoner. Captain Paulding's course was investigated by Congress, and was the subject of resolutions, reports, amendments and discussions for months.

Felix Zollicoffer was then Representative from the Nashville district, and he defended Walker strongly, but temperately.

Walker projected three other expeditions—one from Mobile, in December, 1858, and was wrecked off the coast of Honduras; another expeditionary force was held at New Orleans by the Collector of the port, and a third was stopped at the wharf by a United States frigate. Then, in 1860, he tried again. He left Mobile in August with about 100 men, and landed on Ruatan, an island off the coast of Honduras. In a few weeks he surrendered to a British man-of-war, whose commander turned him over to the Government of Honduras. He was tried and condemned, and was shot September 12, 1860. An effort was made to obtain his body for burial in Tennessee, but was refused on the ground that attempts had been made to steal it.



THE HERMITAGE.

The Hermitage.

SITUATED twelve miles from Nashville on the Lebanon road is the "Hermitage," home of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The handsome old estate is just as it was in the days of "Old Hickory," and it contains many interesting relics of President Jackson and his family. The pike leading out to the Hermitage is exceedingly beautiful and automobile trips may be easily arranged. The place is under the care of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and a custodian in charge is always glad to show visitors through and explain to them the many points of interest in and around the place.

The Hermitage is built in old colonial style of architecture, with large verandas in front and rear, a wide hallway with double rooms on either side and wings supplementing these. The rooms are large and spacious. In the stable is still to be seen the old stage coach used by Jackson at the White House for all state, ceremonial and social purposes and for several trips to the Hermitage, which took thirty days' time from Washington. The skeleton of the phaeton is all that is left of the beautiful vehicle presented to General Jackson by the "Democratic-Republican" citizens of Philadelphia. It was made from timbers taken from the old ship Constitution. The letter of presentation hangs in the museum.

In the yard are the graves of Andrew Jackson and his wife and other members of the family. The tomb was built by General Jackson long before his death and was erected over his wife with a vault left vacant for himself.

In this connection, it would not be amiss to state that one of the persons who attended the funeral services of Tennessee's illustrious General-President is at this writing passing the evening of his long earthly existence quietly at his country home five miles from the city of Nashville—an old German by the name of Treppard, who as

one of the members of a company of State militia officiated in the capacity of sealing the coffin lid before final interment of the remains.

The original Hermitage was built in 1804, of logs, and part of it is still standing.

Aaron Burr made his famous visit to the Hermitage in 1805 and was entertained in this log house. General Jackson was living in the log house when the battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815, and returned to this



TOMB
of
PRESIDENT
ANDREW
JACKSON

humble home the "conquering hero" and idol of the nation. The present site was selected and built upon in 1819, of brick made on the place.

Lafayette was entertained at the Hermitage in 1825.

Mrs. Rachael Jackson, wife of General Jackson, died in 1828, just after he was elected President and on the eve of his departure for Washington for the inauguration.

The brick house was burned in 1834 and was immediately rebuilt. General Jackson's adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., was married in 1831 to Miss Sarah Yorke, of Philadelphia, and all of their children were born at the Hermitage, and were the solace and comfort of General Jackson's declining years.

General Jackson died in 1845, at the age of 78 years. The Hermitage farm was sold by Andrew Jackson, Jr., in 1856 to the State of Tennessee for the sum of \$48,000.

The State of Tennessee offered the Hermitage to the United States Government for a branch of the West Point Academy, but the Civil War prevented a consummation of the plan. Gen. George H. Thomas, commandant at the post of Nashville, sent out a detailed guard to protect the place and saved it from devastation.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association was chartered in 1859, and the State Legislature conveyed to the Association, through a board of trustees, the entire property, to "preserve, beautify and adorn throughout all the coming years, in a manner most befitting the memory of that great man and commensurate with the gratitude of his countrymen."

The present sources of revenue are membership fees and annual dues, an admission of 25 cents at the door and proceeds from the sale of photographs and souvenirs. The work of sustenance has been aided by the State's appropriation of \$100 per month.

President Roosevelt visited the Hermitage October 22, 1907, and in a speech then promised Government aid. He incorporated the matter in his annual message, and as a result, and through the efforts of Senator James B. Frazier and Congressman John W. Gaines, both of whom are trustees, Congress made an appropriation of \$5,000 to repair and improve the Hermitage. This fund, judiciously expended, completed the work so well carried on by the Ladies' Hermitage Association and enabled it to put the house and grounds in the present state of excellent preservation.

The Hermitage Church.

Situated near the Hermitage is a quaint little church, recently restored by loving hands, built in 1823 by General Jackson that his beloved wife might have church privileges. It was a Presbyterian church and services were held there regularly for many years.

Here it was that Old Hickory laid down his arms before the throne of the One Great Master and became in spirit as a little child. He united with the church in 1837.



The Visit of LaFayette.

The visit to Nashville in 1825, of General LaFayette, is one of the most interesting events in the annals of the city.

With his son and suite he arrived on the 4th day of May, 1825, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by General Jackson, Governor Carroll, and other distinguished citizens. Great military splendor attended the ceremonies in his honor and he always referred to his visit to Nashville as one of the most pleasant incidents of his life.

General LaFayette visited the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Masonic fraternity generally. General LaFayette, during his stay, was entertained at the Hermitage.



General Sam Houston.

Closely associated with old Nashville are many of the most tragic events in the remarkable career of Sam Houston. Here he practiced law in 1818, after having served under Andrew Jackson against the Creek Indians. The chief interest of association with this strangely fated man of genius was his brief administration as Governor of this State until he resigned his high office in exchange for the haunts of the Cherokees. It is said of General Houston, the man whose ability placed him in the Governor's chair of two States, and whose courage and military genius silenced the batteries of Santa Anna and gave independence to the Republic of Texas, that for a wound in the heart the

statesman and soldier fled the halls of high honor and the ways of glory in his native State to forget his disappointment in the Western wilderness.

The mystery surrounding his separation from his bride is as deep now as it was then. Houston had announced as a candidate for re-election as Governor of Tennessee and had left his friends on Saturday apparently in good spirits. On Monday morning they were shocked to hear that he had separated from his wife of a few months. To a close friend he said: "I can make no explanation. I exonerate this lady fully, and do not justify myself. I am a ruined man; will exile myself, and now ask you to take my resignation to the Secretary of State." Next morning he left Nashville by boat in disguise and when next heard of was living among the Cherokee Indians.



Nashville in the Civil War.

Tennessee, as well as the city of Nashville, was decidedly opposed to separating from the other States, this sentiment being expressed by a popular vote as well as in other ways. But the firing on Fort Sumpter forced the people to the Confederate side.

Intelligence of the fall of Fort Donelson, situated 70 miles up the Cumberland river (now the town of Dover), reached Nashville Sunday morning, Feb. 16, 1862, and produced the utmost consternation. The Legislature was convened, but speedily adjourned to Memphis, whither the public archives and money were also removed.

General Albert Sydney Johnston's army (concentrated at Bowling Green) commenced passing through the city, and continued until the entire force went through. General Floyd was left to cover the retreat. It was a real panic.

On the night of Feb. 18 the troops destroyed the suspension bridge and the railroad bridge, against the earnest protest of the leading citizens.

On Feb. 23 the rear guard of the Confederate army left, and General D. C. Buell occupied Edgefield with Federal troops.

On the next day Mayor Cheatham and a committee of citizens surrendered the city, and the surrender took place on the 25th.

Governor Johnson acted as military governor from March 12, 1862, to the close of the war. He ousted the Mayor and City Council for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and appointed others in their places.

A great many citizens, most of them leading men in society, and several of them ministers of the Gospel, were arrested by order of Governor Johnson and put into prison.

A union meeting was held in Nashville on May 12, 1862. On May 25 several newspaper offices were confiscated and their publication stopped.

At times the city was entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

General Buell and his army had left the city for the Tennessee river, and General Rosseau took command in the latter part of August, but was succeeded by a volunteer, General Negley.

General Rosecrans was in command in November, and made his headquarters in Nashville until the close of the war.

General Grant, as the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Cumberland, made his headquarters in Nashville also.

The battle of Lavergne, fifteen miles from the city, was fought Oct. 7, a signal little victory for the Federal troops.



Grim Fort Negley.

Fort Negley, on old St. Cloud Hill, bears notable earmarks of the war. This historic eminence, one of the tallest in the County, was once a beautiful, finely timbered



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, MT. OLIVET.

site, but the trees were destroyed by the Union armies, and the elevation, left unprotected to the elements, was soon washed clear of its soil and left a barren, unsightly Golgotha.

It was here that Negley, the Provost Marshal, imprisoned the citizens of Nashville, which feat he is said to have greatly enjoyed. The old hill will remain forever a monument to his peculiar idea of happiness.

It was here after the war in an old deserted magazine dug into the hill that one of the Ku Klux organizations of Nashville had its hiding place.



Battle of Stone's River.

One of the bloodiest conflicts of the Civil war was the battle of Stone's River, fought Dec. 31 and Jan. 2, about three miles from Murfreesboro.

A beautiful monument commemorates the valor of the Confederate soldiers who fell in that memorable conflict and some of the earthworks are still to be seen on the field. Another monument marks the spot where the fifty-two guns of Rosecrans' army were assembled. Murfreesboro is thirty miles southeast of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and the citizens of the progressive little city take a deep interest in showing visitors over the battlefield and telling again the story of the tragic days back in '61.

This battle has its place among the most bitterly fought encounters of the Civil War. For three days the armies faced each other and two of these days were spent in the most desperate fighting.

At the close of the year 1862 Rosecrans' army lay in the vicinity of Nashville, with Bragg's force located in and near Murfreesboro. On the day after Christmas Rosecrans began his forward movement, advancing along the Murfreesboro and Franklin roads, the Nashville and Murfreesboro turnpike and the Wilkinson turnpike. En route there were clashes at Knob Gap, Lavergne and Nolensville, and on Dec. 30, the Federal army confronted the position of the opposing force. There were 80,000 men in all. The aggregate losses of the two armies were a fourth of that number.

Bragg began the battle with a fierce attack on the Federal right. First, Johnson gave way, exposing Davis, whose line was in turn broken.

McCook's corps, which formed the Federal right, suffered severely. The attack of Cleburne and Cheatham upon it was resistless. The opposing force was swept away and their portion of the line of blue was broken and beaten back through a forest of cedars three miles from the old Franklin road to the Nashville and Murfreesboro turnpike. Two brigades of Breckinridge's Brigade, crossing Stone's River, reinforced the bleeding Confederate division that had made the attack. It was a critical moment for the Union Army, as the preparations for the renewal of the assault were made.

But Thomas, who commanded the Union center, and who was to become the savior at Chickamauga, reformed the broken line along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway with a cut for breastworks. The key to the position was held by Hazen's Brigade, and it is an interesting fact that General Hazen was the first husband of Mrs. George Dewey. An impetuous assault was made, but the line held, the greatest feat of the resistance being the defense of Hazen's regiments, in recognition of which a stone monument now stands upon the battlefield.

It was during this day's fighting that Wheeler's Cavalry encircled the entire Union army, breaking up its supply trains and carrying consternation to the rear.

On the first day of the new year time was spent in preparing for the new struggle. The fighting was confined chiefly to cannonading and the Federals readjusted their line of battle and brought up their supply of provisions and ammunition. It was a breathing spell after the first round which both sides needed badly. Bragg, still on the offensive, began the battle January 2, and, covering the movement with a heavy artillery fire on the Federal right and center, he gave Breckinridge orders to charge the Federal left. The charge was one of the great spectacular movements of the western army, second in all the war only to Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg.

As on the first day, the Union line was driven back

to McFadden's Ford and across the river. Then, sweeping on and into the stream, the Confederate column in turn came in contact with a resistless force. On the high ground to the west of the river and only 500 yards away were assembled all the guns of the left wing of Rosecrans' army, fifty-two in number. They were heavily supported by infantry, and double-shotted with grape and fired at this short range, they delivered a staggering blow to the Confederate advance. In the face of the storm the shattered and bleeding division recoiled after suffering fearful loss.

The Union troops, following up the advantage, retook the elevated ground beyond McFadden's Ford, and that night their army entrenched itself in its position. Bragg's forces leisurely retired to the banks of Stone's River.

It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. General Dodge places the Federal loss at 12,000 and that of the Confederates at 10,000. Other figures are lower, giving Bragg the larger casualty. The loss of some of the organizations engaged was frightful. The Eighth Tennessee out of 444 men engaged lost 300 killed, or 69 per cent. The loss of the celebrated Light Brigade at Bala-klava was only 36 per cent.



Battle of Franklin.

(November 30, 1864.)

THE battle of Franklin was one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles of the Civil War, the loss in generals far exceeding that of any of the other great battles. General Schofield, commanding the Federal army, was on his way from Pulaski, via Columbia, to join General Thomas at Nashville. General Hood, commanding the Confederate forces, hoped by a rapid march from Florence, Ala., to intercept and destroy General Schofield's army before the latter could accomplish his purpose. Both armies met at Colum-

bia, the Federals occupying the town. Hood made no attack, but began at once to cross Duck river a few miles above. His plan was made known to General Schofield, who moved his whole command to the north side of the river and recommenced his march to Nashville. By 3 p. m. of the 29th the main body of the Confederate army had succeeded in crossing the river and was within two or three miles of Spring Hill and in full view of the enemy's wagons and men passing at double-quick along the pike from Columbia to Franklin. Orders were at once issued by General Hood for the leading corps to take possession of and hold the pike at or near Spring Hill, but for some reason his orders were not carried out. The Confederates went into bivouac in sight of the pike, and the Federals passed them during the night almost under the light of their camp-fires. The next day found General Schofield strongly entrenched in front of Franklin. Hood thereupon determined to retrieve the lost opportunity by one grand and supreme effort to overtake and rout him, and drive him into the Big Harpeth river, at Franklin. Consequently, at dawn on the 30th, the troops were put in motion with orders to march as rapidly as possible. Franklin is situated in a bend of the Big Harpeth river, and the line of defense selected by General Schofield was a half-circle, the centre guarding the Columbia pike, with



A NASHVILLE HOME.

both flanks resting on the river. The whole ground in front of his line sloped gently, and every part of it could be plainly seen from the works. On came the Confederates with their wild "rebel yell," as steady and resistless as a tidal wave, sweeping before them two brigades of the Federals that had been left on a knoll to retard their advance. The surging mass charged on to the very works through a rain of bullets. The Federal center gave way near the Columbia pike, and through the gap poured the Confederates. The result was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the combatants endeavoring to club one another with their muskets. It is reported that soldiers were even dragged from one side of the breastworks to the other by men reaching over and seizing them by the hair or collar. At this critical moment a brigade of Federals gallantly charged and restored the line, capturing about seven hundred Confederate troops within the entrenchments. An osage orange hedge on the Federal left broke the full force of the Confederate charge, as they could not get through it, and their men went down before the Federal fire like leaves in the fall of the year.

Thus the battle raged until darkness put an end to the terrible struggle that began about 4 p. m. Schofield withdrew during the night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

The following Confederate generals were killed in this engagement: Cleburne, Granberry, Adams, Gist, Strahl and Carter; five others were wounded and one captured.

The best estimate that can be made of the number of men engaged is as follows: Federals about 28,000, loss about 2,300; Confederates about 22,000, loss about 6,200. Two divisions of Lee's corps, C. S. A., did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.

Franklin is eighteen miles from Nashville and is reached by the Interurban line. A splendid monument adorns the public square of the town and commemorates the valor of the brave men who lost their lives in what has been called the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. The

old home on the porch of which five Confederate generals lay dead after the battle is one of the interesting historic places to be seen.



Battle of Nashville.

(December 15 and 16, 1864.)

THE battle of Nashville was one of the most decisive conflicts during the closing year of the war. The Federal troops, consisting of about 55,000 men, under command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, occupied the heights within and immediately surrounding the city. The Confederate army, about 23,000 effective men, under command of Gen. J. B. Hood, took position on the next range of hills in front of the city, their main line extending from the Nolensville pike, across the Franklin and Granny White pikes, to the hills south and southwest of the city, with cavalry on either flank extending to the river. Both armies were ice-bound for a week prior to the 14th of December.

On the morning of the 15th the Federals simultaneously attacked both flanks of the Confederate army, their intention being to make a heavy demonstration on Hood's right, cause him to draw re-enforcements from his center and left, and then press his left flank severely and gain possession of the rear, cutting off retreat to Franklin. The movement was partially successful, as the Confederate left was forced back into a new position. In his report of the battle General Thomas says that the total result of the day's operations was the capture of sixteen pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stands of small arms and about forty wagons.

Early on the morning of the 16th the Federals commenced a general attack on the entire Confederate line, but were repulsed with heavy loss until about 3:30 p. m., when the Confederate left center gave way, causing in a few moments the entire line to give way at all points, and the forces to retire in complete disorder down the pike

in the direction of Franklin. The Confederate loss in artillery was heavy—54 guns—which was occasioned by the fact that the horses were sent to the rear for safety and the giving way of the line was so sudden that it was impossible to bring forward the horses to move the guns.

At Brentwood, about four miles from the line of battle, the troops were somewhat collected, encamping in the vicinity for the night.

It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the total loss on either side, but it is estimated that Hood lost about 5,500, and Thomas about 3,057. The Confederates, hard pressed, were forced back across the Tennessee river.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter, in his account of the battle in his "Confederate Military History," says:

"The Army of Tennessee rested in position before Nashville from the 2nd to the 13th of December. Two brigades left in the rear joined their commands, but three were in front of Murfreesboro with Forrest and did not participate in the battle of the 16th. From Ridley's Hill on the Nolensville pike, the centre of Cheatham's corps, there was an unobstructed view of Federal movements and preparations for battle. The arrival of troops, the concentration of Wilson's cavalry, was all in plain view. The weather was very severe and the suffering of the men was great. There was no supply of shoes, and the men covered their bare feet with rawhide taken from animals freshly slaughtered. Hundreds of Tennesseans passed their own doors on the march without halting, and many were in sight of their homes when the guns opened." Later Governor Porter says:

"The casualties were inconsiderable in numbers. There was no serious resistance to the Federal advance; it was a battle without an engagement in a contest; and the wonder is that Thomas, with a large and well appointed army, more than treble the strength of Hood's, did not press his right, seize the Franklin turnpike and capture of the entire army. Hood's army was in an unreliable state, the clothing of the men was scant, and the

per cent of the barefooted was distressing. On the retreat out of Tennessee the weather was very severe, rain, sleet and snow falling upon the army after the second day's march; but the spirit of endurance seemed to rise as difficulties multiplied."

Major-General Thomas, in his official report says of Hood's army: "With the exception of his rear guard, his army had become a disheartened and disorganized rabble of half-armed and barefooted men, who sought every opportunity to fall out by the wayside and desert the cause to put an end to their suffering. The rear guard, however, was undaunted and firm, and did its work bravely to the last."

The Hermitage Club, 211 Sixth Avenue, North, became Union headquarters after the battle of Nashville and holds much historic interest for the visitor.



Zollicoffer Barracks.

(Maxwell House.)

The Maxwell House, one of Nashville's leading hotels, holds for the visitor and the lover of history much of historic interest.

The first spade pierced the soil for the present Maxwell House August 17, 1859. At a meeting of leading citizens shortly before this date "John Kirkman and Samuel D. Morgan were appointed commissioners to act for the subscribers to the hotel to be erected by John Overton, Esq., on the corner of Church and Cherry Streets."

The Maxwell House was formally opened for the reception of guests on September 22, 1869, by M. Kean & Co, and since that time many distinguished visitors have been entertained within its hospitable walls.

When the hotel was begun it seemed so much out of proportion to the size of the city that it was called "Overton's Folly."

During the war, it was in a partially completed state and was used for barracks. To every soldier of the Civil War who fought in the great battles around Nashville the Maxwell House is known as "Zollicoffer Barracks."

It was during this period that a serious catastrophe occurred, the stairway falling and killing several men.

Mr. A. H. Robinson (now proprietor) and Mrs. Robinson, returned from their honeymoon trip soon after the hotel opened and have made their home there since.



Hetty McEwen's Flag.

Conspicuous among the patriotic women of the 60's was Hetty McEwen, over whose home, 117 Eighth Avenue, North, the United States flag floated during the entire Civil War. To Mrs. McEwen the flag was not the flag of the Federal armies, but the emblem for which her ancestors fought at King's Mountain, and as such it was revered and loved. The Confederates offered no objection to it and the Union forces paid her much respect because of it.

While displaying the flag of the Northern armies Mrs. McEwen was feeding and helping to clothe the Southern soldiers. The original flag that floated from the Spruce Street residence is in possession of Mr. Waldo McEwen of this city and is highly prized.



Immortalizing Sam Davis.

NEAR the southwest entrance to the Capitol Grounds stands the statue to the memory of Sam Davis, the young Confederate hero who gave his life rather than betray a friend. The statue is the work of the sculptor Zolnay and is a graceful and tender reminder of the noble life and tragic death of Tennessee's young hero.

That the beautiful and touching story of Sam Davis was told to the world, and that the bronze statue now stands on the Capitol Grounds to perpetuate his memory, is due to the initiative of Mr. S. A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran. Mr. Cunningham himself stated that when the story was first sent to him he was not disposed to print it. Not because it did not deserve mention, but because there were so many heroic deeds reported that it seemed almost like discrimination to give space to one above the others. However, some time later the greatness of the character of Sam Davis and his heroism were brought forcibly home to him by the remark of a Union soldier, and Mr. Cunningham thought that if so much appreciation could come from the Union side it was time the Southern people were knowing more about their young martyr.

No sooner did Mr. Cunningham publish the tragic story than it attracted attention, and when the movement for the monument was started there was a cordial response from people in all States of the Union.



When Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox visited the Nashville Centennial Exposition she was deeply touched by the story of Sam Davis. She afterwards wrote a poem on "Sam Davis," and the monument bears two stanzas from this poem.

The story of Sam Davis is a simple one, for his life was simple, and he died when 21 years of age.

Sam Davis was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and at the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the First Tennessee Infantry and became a member of General Bragg's army. The young Tennessean acquitted himself with so much coolness in the presence of danger, so much bravery and good judgment, that he was chosen as one of "Captain Coleman's Scouts," a company commanded by Captain Shaw, who assumed the name of "Coleman" for the purposes of disguise.

In November, 1863, the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. G. M. Dodge, was centered at Pulaski, Tenn., near the Tennessee River and not far from the Alabama line. General Grant was at Chattanooga and he was exceedingly anxious to apprehend and put a stop to the operations of "Coleman's Scouts." With this end in view he gave orders that the famous Kansas Seventh Cavalry, nicknamed the "Kansas Jayhawkers" should be especially alert and active in the search for the band of scouts.

Captain Shaw, alias Coleman, had committed to the care of Davis certain papers, letters, reports and maps which gave late and important news to General Bragg.

On Thursday, November 19, a day or two after he had received the papers for General Bragg, he was run down and captured by the "Jayhawkers," at the Tennessee River, and, along with other prisoners, he was hurried to Pulaski, where he was placed in jail. Captain Shaw had been captured the same day and was also placed in the Pulaski jail.

In a letter written by General Dodge, which accompanied a personal contribution to the monument fund, he said:

"Davis met me modestly. I tried to impress upon him the danger he was in, and as only a messenger I held out to him the hope of lenient treatment if he would answer truthfully my question. I informed him that he would be tried as a spy and that the evidence would surely convict him, and I made a direct appeal to him to give me the information I knew he had. He very quietly but firmly refused to do it. I pleaded with him with all the power I possessed to give me some chance to save his life. I discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He replied, 'I know, General, that I will have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information, and there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier and I am doing my duty to God and my country.'"

Knowing that he had but a few hours to live, the tender heart of the boy turned toward the old home, and that night in the loneliness of his prison cell he wrote this pathetic letter to his mother:

"Pulaski, Giles Co., Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863.

"Dear Mother: Oh, how painful it is to write you, I have got to die tomorrow morning—to be hanged by the Federals. Mother, do not grieve for me. I must bid you good-bye forever more. Mother, I do not fear to die. Give my love to all.

Your son,

"SAMUEL DAVIS."

Next morning Sam Davis was carried to the place of execution, seated on his own coffin, in a wagon. At the gallows he dismounted and sat under a tree while preparations for his execution were being completed. He asked the Captain how long he had to live and the Captain replied, "About fifteen minutes."

"What is the news from the front?" he asked, and when told of General Bragg's battle and defeat he said, "Thank you, Captain. I am sorry for that." And then he added, "The boys will have to fight the battles without me now."

Just as the execution was about to take place a horseman galloped up with a message from General Dodge urging Davis to give the desired information and save his life. But Davis rose to his full height, and, pulsing with the blood of youth, with home and loved ones just over the hills, he threw his head back and, with eyes flashing, he said:

"No, I can not; I would die a thousand deaths rather than betray a friend."



Belle Meade.

ONE of the most beautiful of the ancestral estates around Nashville, and one that is noted all over the world as the cradle of the thoroughbred horse in America, is Belle Meade, situated a few miles out from Nashville on the Harding Road. An automobile trip can easily be arranged out this picturesque road and past the historic place where General Harding stood and watched General Jackson move his troops to the defense of New Orleans. The Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians made their trading visits to Nashville by this same road, which is famous in history as the old "Natchez Trace."

Belle Meade originally comprised four thousand acres, a large part of which, in Gen. William H. Jackson's day, was set in the grazing grasses.

The passing of Belle Meade marks a new epoch in the history of this section. Linked with its glorious past are the names of several of the representative families of the South, and romance and tragedy have walked hand and hand through the lofty halls.

The old mansion remains today much as it was when Gen. William H. Jackson entertained the distinguished visitors who came to Nashville, for none ever came who did not pay a visit to Belle Meade. The home is now a private residence and the estate is owned by a land company.

Plans are being rapidly consummated to establish on the estate what will be one of the handsomest golf links in America, to be owned by the Nashville Golf and Country Club.

No breeding establishment of the world has contributed so many great and grand race horses to turf history as has Belle Meade. One of the greatest of these was "The Commoner," purchased by Gen. William H. Jackson in 1900 for \$15,000. A short time later General Jackson refused \$50,000 for him.

Another aristocrat of the turf who grazed on the blue-grass pastures of Belle Meade was Luke Blackburn, the veteran leader, whose 3-year-old form is one of the magic pages of track annals and whose name is still regarded as the stamp of sterling worth. At the age of 26 years he was the picture of health and strength, with his magnificent conformation untouched by time. He was buried at Belle Meade beside his sire, Bonnie Scotland, himself the synonym for gameness. A handsome monument was erected to the great "Enquirer" and still stands to interest the visitor.



BELLE MEADE.

In October, 1890, every thoroughbred at Belle Meade was sold at auction, and never has there been such a sale in turf annals of this country.

In 1892 fifty-two yearlings offered realized a total of \$110,050.

In 1893 General Jackson sold half interest in the estate to Richard Croker. That year the yearlings brought \$85,000. Mr. Croker afterward sold his interest.

Of General Jackson himself, the master of Belle Meade, a writer once said: "Peaceful as is the horse paradise, a few miles from Nashville, its master is more meteorlike, resembling rather the restless, resistless, courageous career of some of the equine chieftains he has sent forth.

"When the Confederate Veterans organized at New Orleans he was a conspicuous figure. He still looked the fighter, the auburn still bore down the gray in leonine hair and mustache, and there was no trace of defeat or surrender in his stirring eloquence."

A late picture of him is, "The old soldier now a patriarch, his hair and beard as white as snow. His keen comments come less frequent and his talk is more of the past."

The visitor to Belle Meade today will find much to remind him of the thrilling history of the place. It is true that touches of modern civilization have transformed many of the old markings, but something of the ante-bellum atmosphere still clings around the stately old mansion, glimpses of which delight the eye of the visitor as he approaches the big double gate that forms the main entrance to the estate.

One of the features of the old place was the deer park of four hundred acres, which was the pride of General Jackson's heart. Through this park now a beautiful roadway winds and automobiles spinning along its macadamized surface frighten the timid deer that once in a while may still be seen peeping cautiously from the underbrush.

No more delightful pleasure could be planned by the visitor to Nashville than a trip by auto to Belle Meade and a drive through the parks.

James K. Polk.

The Hon. James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, died at his residence in this city June 15, 1849, and was placed in a vault in the old City cemetery with Masonic honors. On May 22, 1850, his remains were deposited in the elegant mausoleum prepared for the purpose on the eastern front of Polk Place. The Masonic fraternity, Governor and staff, Mayor and City Council, and all city officials and many leading citizens attended in the procession, and minute guns were fired. The Masonic funeral rites were performed. The remains of President and Mrs. Polk were later removed to the State Capitol. The simple but stately tomb with appropriate inscriptions testifies to the love and esteem in which both were held.

For many years "Polk Place" was the mecca of all visitors and all of Nashville's distinguished visitors in these earlier days paid their respects to the venerable Mrs. Polk, who for many years after her husband's death, lived in the stately old mansion on Vine (now Seventh avenue) and Union streets. Memorable scenes had been enacted within those dignified walls, and all gaiety ceased forever with Mr. Polk's death. Mrs. Polk lived in retirement, surrounded by sacred memories. Within



view of her library windows she could look upon the monument that marked the resting place of one who served his country well. The President's study remained as he had left it. There was the chair he occupied, the desk where he wrote. For many years the Tennessee Legislature called upon Mrs. Polk in a body, the highest compliment ever paid by state authorities to a lady. Various military companies have, at odd times, paid her marked respect, and during the Centennial at Philadelphia, she was one of the distinguished few favored with a special invitation to attend the exhibition, and a palace car was placed at her disposal by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the Nashville Centennial of 1880 every possible demonstration was shown her. All the military companies, the Mexican Veterans, and many distinguished individuals called upon her at Polk Place. For many years it was the custom of all civic, ecclesiastical and judicial bodies, to visit Mrs. Polk at her residence, and the members of the American Scientific Association, which convened here in 1878, adjourned for the purpose of paying her a formal visit in a body.

With these hallowed and historic memories clinging around the old Polk mansion it is small wonder that the great heart of Nashville and of Tennessee was touched when the house was demolished to make room for a modern skyscraper which now adorns the old Polk lot on Seventh avenue, North, and Union street.

"The Polk" is one of the handsomest of Nashville's modern apartment houses and a certain atmosphere of dignity and old-time grace seems to linger around the old spot still, and in the chaste and simple yet splendid architecture of the new building, there is suggested something of the lives of those who by their presence made the spot a hallowed one.

Carnegie Library, in the rear of Polk Flats, occupies the spot on which the stables of Polk mansion stood.

Mrs. Polk had no children. She adopted one of her nieces, Sarah Polk Jetton, who was subsequently married

to Mr. George W. Fall. Their only child, Miss Sadie Polk Fall, now Mrs. M. M. Gardner, of this city, was the sunshine of Polk Place, possessing as she does, much of the grace, beauty and intellect for which the family is noted.

Many of the most treasured of the Polk relics are at Mrs. Gardner's home at 2224 Ellison Place, and interested visitors are welcomed.

A short distance south of the entrance to Polk Flats on Seventh avenue, North, is the spot where Senator Edward Carmack met his death on Nov. 9, 1909, at the hands of Duncan B. Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper.



The Grave of Dickinson.



SPOT of thrilling interest is the grave of Charles Dickinson, who was killed in a duel with "Old Hickory," in 1806, near Adairville, Ky., the latter receiving a wound from which he never fully recovered. The grave is located on the property now owned by Mrs. Len K. Whitworth, on the Harding road, and is reached by the Broadway and West End car.

After the duel in which Dickinson lost his life his body was buried in the deep shadow of a forest on the land owned by his father-in-law, Joseph Ervin. The grave, seemingly forgotten for a time, was later marked by his son, who at the time of his father's death, in 1806, was a babe. At the age of 21 years the records show a change in the young man's name, the name of his father, which heretofore had been used as a middle name, being placed first; also a transfer on the part of the grandfather of property to him, which was returned almost immediately by "deed of gift."

Later follows the placing of a nameless tomb over the unmarked grave, which is accredited to the son. The tomb, a large white boxlike affair, is but little known. It is set back from the road, under a group of trees near a spring. There is neither name nor date nor line of

any kind to tell whose resting place it is; but it is well known to friends of the son that it was he who placed the tomb over the dust of his father; and the supposition is that, unwilling to leave the grave unmarked, he desired at the same time to resurrect as little as might be the old sore spot in the history of his family—the duel with Andrew Jackson.



Historical Society Museum.

ONE of the most interesting places in Nashville is the Museum of the Tennessee Historical Society, on Sixth Avenue, North, just south of Church Street. The hall is open to visitors each day, except Sunday, from 2 until 4 o'clock. Among the relics may be mentioned the musket of Daniel Boone, the veritable "Old Betsy;" the sword of the gallant Governor John Sevier and one of the pistols presented to him by the State of North Carolina; the sword of Colonel Dupuyser, of the British army, taken from him at the Battle of King's Mountain; the red silk sash worn by General Ferguson when he was killed at King's Mountain; one of the chairs of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; one of the chairs of President Fillmore; sword, coat and epaulette of Capt. Samuel Price, worn in the Battle of Frenchtown, Raisin River, Mich.; the pitcher used at the treaty of Hopewell, given by President Polk and his wife to the society; three canes formerly belonging to President Polk, one in the form of a serpent, one containing the electoral vote cast for him for President, and the other a hickory cane from the Hermitage; the first greenback five dollar note issued by the United States; the portfolio owned and used by Hon. Henry Clay in the United States Senate; over thirty battle flags used by Tennessee soldiers in different wars, from 1812 to 1865.

Among the valuable manuscripts in the archives of the society are an old book in an excellent state of preservation, kept in Nashville by a merchant in 1795; the



CLUB HOUSE OF THE TENNESSEE WOMAN'S PRESS AND AUTHORS CLUB
AT BLOOMINGTON SPRINGS.

journals of Governor William Blount from 1790 to 1796; (Governor Blount was Governor of the territory south of the Ohio River); the proceedings of the courts-martial during Jackson's campaign in 1813, kept by Col. William White, acting judge advocate; journal of Captain Donelson and companions from Holston River down the Tennessee, up the Ohio and Cumberland to French Salt Lick, now Nashville, in 1779-80.

Of unusual interest also are the files of the old newspapers of Tennessee, especially those of the Knoxville Gazette.

The Society has a copy of the Polydori Vergilii, in Latin, bound in vellum, printed in 1644; a copy of Cicero's discourse on old age, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, in 1744; "Diascoridi's Mat. Med." (Latin), bound in parchment, 1552; a copy of the Bible printed in Edinburgh, 1678; a copy of the Bible from Churchill Lanier, printed in London in 1757.

Among the handsome portraits owned by the Society are those of Governor William Blount, John Sevier, Willie Blount, William Carroll, Sam Houston, James K. Polk, Aaron V. Brown, Neill S. Brown, Andrew Johnson, Dr. Gerard Throost, Davy Crockett and many others.



The Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened in Nashville on May 1, 1897, and at noon on **that** day President McKinley, in Washington, pressed the magic button which fired the gun five hundred and fifty miles away announcing to the people of Nashville that the great exposition, for which they had given of their time, their means, their untiring energy and best thought **so** ungrudgingly, was an assured fact. An elaborate and brilliant programme was carried out in honor of the formal opening.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was the first in America to organize a department of history, and no page is more interesting in the official history than that devoted to the exhibits in this department. President McKinley safely visited the Exposition on June 11 and 12, little dreaming then of the tragic fate that was to befall him on a similar occasion so short a time in the future.

During the six months of the Centennial City's existence there were almost two million people within the grounds, yet so effectual was the police regulations that scarcely a dollar's worth of property was stolen; not a single death occurred from violence, and no one was seriously injured.

In the autumn of 1893 Capt. W. C. Smith, of Nashville, took up the idea and brought it to the attention of the Commercial Club, afterwards merged with the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held November 17, 1893, and that body appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject. The ball which had been set rolling in August, 1892, had gathered momentum by November, 1893, and went onward from that time without stopping. The papers of the State took up the matter, one and all, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Club on January 22, 1894, the necessary committees were appointed to consider the plan for the Exposition offered by Capt. W. C. Smith. A charter was obtained for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company, which was capitalized at \$500,000. Davidson County voted \$50,000 toward the undertaking December 27, 1894. This, however, was not available till long afterward, and July 4, 1895, the total subscriptions, including the \$50,000 voted by the county, amounted to only \$32,635. A mass meeting was called and by July 20 the total subscriptions had reached \$165,000.

July 30, 1895, President J. W. Thomas nominated Maj. E. C. Lewis for Director General, to which he was unanimously elected. August 21, 1895, by unanimous vote, West Side Park was decided on for the location of the buildings, and a call of 10 per cent. on subscriptions was

made to be paid September 1. The central building, it was decided, should be an exact reproduction of the Parthenon, to be used for the exhibition of fine arts. The foundations were begun September 10, 1895, and the corner stone laid October 3 following. A change in the charter of the city of Nashville had to be made to enable it to vote to take \$100,000 stock in the Exposition Company. The election was held October 10, and there were only 488 votes cast against the measure. The city issued \$100,000 of 4½ per cent. interest-bearing bonds, to run for twenty years from January 1, 1896, and these bonds realized \$102,689. Two hundred and eighty-four employes of the Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Company subscribed \$4,985; the employes of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, \$16,496, and later on added \$7,500 to that amount. Forty-two employes of the William Gerst Brewing Company subscribed \$2,625. Forty employes of the Banner gave \$1,440. The Edgefield & Nashville Manufacturing Company gave, from 107 employes \$1,205. These subscriptions were from small wage-earners, and every dollar of them was paid promptly.

The opening day was postponed from May 1, 1896, to that day one year later, because 1896 being the year of a presidential election, the management concluded that it would have a bad effect on the Exposition.

June 8, 1896, disbursements had reached \$204,354.83, and to complete the work then under contract \$106,926.86 was needed.

In 1896 the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, through its President, M. H. Smith, made a cash subscription of \$25,000, followed by one of the same amount from President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Besides this, these roads, by the close of the Exposition, had given, in service, the latter \$65,000 and the former \$30,000. The aggregate contributions of other roads, in cash and service, was \$9,000.

December 19, 1896, the Federal Government made an appropriation of \$130,000, of which \$30,000 was devoted to a building and \$100,000 for an exhibit. This appropria-

tion was made on condition that \$500,000 was raised in other ways. As only \$473,000 had been subscribed, the management had to raise the necessary \$27,000. The people of Nashville were equal to the emergency, and by December 30 the requisite amount had been subscribed.

The State of Tennessee, through its Legislature, voted only \$50,000, and that not until the last minute. A bill for the incorporation of Centennial City was passed after a good deal of opposition.

When the great opening day arrived disbursements had been \$555,183.28, and receipts \$555,609.03.

The old Centennial grounds now constitute Centennial Park.



THE PARTHENON AND JOHN W. THOMAS MONUMENT AT CENTENNIAL PARK.

Historic Markers of Nashville.

In Memory of Pioneers.

ON the south facade of the courthouse is a handsome bronze tablet erected by the Watauga Cumberland Settlers' Association in commemoration of that period and in memory to those brave spirits that were with Col. Donelson. The inscription thereon reads:

April 23, 1780,
A fleet of forty boats, led by
Good Boat Adventure,
Commanded by
Lieut. Col. John Donelson,
Landed at Nashville with the following pioneers:
(Names of pioneers follow).

To the Revolutionary Soldier.

Standing in the southwest corner of the courthouse is a splendid monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tennessee to the Soldiers of the American Revolution that gave their lives for the cause of liberty and who sleep on Tennessee soil. This monument was erected during the State Regency of Mrs. William G. Spencer. Mrs. Spencer made the completion of this handsome memorial her chief concern. The inscription is:

To the Heroes of
1776,
Not dead, but living in deeds such lives
inspire
Erected on February 22, 1910,
by
Tennessee Daughters of the American
Revolution."

At the City Cemetery.

The South Nashville Federation of Women, with Mrs. E. F. Turner, the president, with the co-operation of

PIONEERS—Yet Strictly Up-To-Date



ART PRESERVERS

HAVE gone through all the revolutions and evolutions that the Printing Business has experienced during past one-third of century. Have *always* led in up-to-date Men, Machinery and Methods. Our work, from Visiting Card to Pamphlet, from Billhead to Poster, from smallest cheap Engraving to highest grade colored job, is classy—second to none—in fact, we lead in every kind of printing.

Ask our customers—they are all over the South

Brandon Printing Company

NASHVILLE, TENN.

400 members, has cleared away the rubbish, pruned the trees, gravelled the walks and planted a line of memorial elms and, lastly, are in process of erecting a handsome memorial gateway to the heroes of another day. Another beautiful tribute to the city's early citizens was erected by the Tennessee Woman's Historical Association, which placed at the other entrance of the cemetery an arch and gateway. The path leading to Robertson's grave is indicated by a handsome sun dial erected by Cumberland Chapter, D. A. R.

The Old Nashville Inn.

In an inconspicuous place at the corner of Market street and the Public Square is a bronze tablet marking the old site of the Nashville Inn. This marker was placed by the members of Cumberland Chapter, D. A. R., to preserve to future generations some record of a site around which so much of Tennessee's history was enacted. The tablet bears the following inscription: "On this site stood the Nashville Inn, where gathered the great pioneers for all important political, historical and social events from 1783 to 1856."

The Zollicoffer Home.

The home of Gen. Felix Zollicoffer is also marked. The tablet commemorating the deeds of this hero is of white marble and bears his birth and death, also the years spent in this home. The law office of Andrew Jackson on Union street, opposite the Cole building, is another spot which has been kept from oblivion by a tablet telling of its former owner.

In Memory of Lafayette's Visit.

Col. Thomas McCrory Chapter, D. A. R., last spring erected a monument memorializing the visit to Nashville of Marquis de LaFayette. This tablet was placed on the site of the home of Major Lewis, whose guest LaFayette was.



To William Strickland.

In the walls of the State Capitol, whose beauty of line and symmetry he had himself planned, lies the body of William Strickland. The tablet reads: "William Strickland, Architect; Died April 7, 1854, Aged 64 Years." By an act of the Legislature of Tennessee his remains are deposited within this vault. Sam D. Morgan is another distinguished patriot who is interred within the State Capitol walls.

Commemorating Battle of the Bluffs.

On a wall of the First National Bank building is a tablet erected by the Watauga Cumberland Settlers' Association, of which Miss Susie Gentry of Franklin was president. This tablet commemorates the Battle of the Bluffs: The names of the nineteen men who so valiantly defended their homes and families, with their leader, Capt. John Leiper, are engraved thereupon.

Robertson's Home.

In the transfer station is an inconspicuous tablet marking the site of the home owned and occupied by James Robertson from 1784 to 1807. This man, the founder of Nashville, lies buried in the old City Cemetery, which he planned and laid off. With him sleep many of Nashville's and Tennessee's illustrious dead.

Many Monuments.

Throughout the city many handsome monuments have been erected to the memory of those who have had some part in the making of the history of the city and State.

Standing at the intersection of Broad street and West End avenue is a heroic statue of Jere Baxter, through whose genius Nashville made many steps in upward progress. In Centennial Park stands several very interesting testimonials. The music stand, which was erected by the Wednesday Morning Musicales, is built over the old home of Major John

Cockrill. Its central beam is sunk in the cellar of the old home. A splendid memorial stands in this park erected to Maj. John W. Thomas by the employes of the railroad his genius made.

In Centennial Park also stands the stately shaft erected to James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, and especially beautiful and impressive is the statue of "The Confederate Soldier," erected in loving memory of the "boys who wore the grey back in the sixties."

Mention has been made elsewhere of the monuments in the State Capitol grounds, the Confederate monument in Mount Olivet cemetery and those in the old City cemetery.

The home of William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," at the corner of Fourth avenue and Commerce street, is one of the sites which will soon be marked.

The three local D. A. R. Chapters will shortly have completed at Old Cockrill Spring a marker of the beginning of the Natchez Trace. This marker will be a huge boulder, with a suitable inscription telling all the Natchez Trace meant in the days of overland travel. The Nashville Chapter, D. A. R., will interest other chapters and it is expected that a marker will be placed every twenty miles from Nashville to Natchez. Judge William Patton's law office, opposite the Maxwell House, is another spot that will shortly be marked. The battle of Buchanan Station and the old home of Granny White, one of the foremost women of pioneer days, will also be properly marked.



An Historic House

FOUNDED in 1845 and conducted now under the original firm name, the store of THOMPSON & COMPANY, located at 213 Fifth Avenue, North, can maintain its claim as one of the makers of Nashville's history. The matter of QUALITY and RELIABILITY have always been of prime importance with this house.

Fine Silks, Laces, Furs and Linens are its great specialties. Of course other lines are carried also.

ABSOLUTELY HONEST ADVERTISING has been the policy of this house since it was opened nearly seventy years ago, and an established reputation for reliability, based on this policy, is considered one of the greatest assets of the firm.

A recent window display at the THOMPSON store on Fifth Avenue consisted of dresses and accessories purchased at this store in ante-bellum days, and was unique and interesting.

"The Stranger Within the Gates" of Nashville may purchase from THOMPSON & CO. with the fullest confidence, as misrepresentations of all kinds are carefully avoided.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The State Capitol.

THE Tennessee State Capitol is located at the north end of Capitol Boulevard, which extends from Church to Cedar Street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Clearing of the ground for the site was begun about January 1, 1845; foundations were dug and nearly finished by July 4 of that year, and on that day the corner-stone was laid.

The building was first occupied by the Legislature October 3, 1853. The entire cost of building and grounds was upwards of \$2,500,000.

Previous to the year 1843 the seat of government of the State had not been finally settled. At various times it had been located at Knoxville, Kingston, Murfreesboro and Nashville. That Nashville was finally selected was due to the fact that the citizens purchased the present site, then called Campbell's Hill, for \$30,000, and presented it to the State.

The architecture is strikingly beautiful and the design suggests a Greek Ionic temple, erected upon a rustic base-ment, which in turn rests upon a terraced pavement.

The main floor is reached by a handsome flight of steps, the railings of which are of East Tennessee marble. On this floor are the Hall of Representatives, the Senate Chamber, State Library, Law Library, and committee rooms.

Above the center of the building and through the roof rises the tower, supported by four massive piers rising from the ground. The design of the tower is a modified and improved reproduction of the "Choragic Monument of Lysicrates," or, as it is sometimes called, "The Lantern of Demosthenes," erected in Athens about 325 B. C. The height of the edifice above the ground is 206 feet and 7 inches, or over 400 feet above low water in the Cumberland River.

In comparison it may be interesting to say that the head of the statue on the Capitol at Washington is but 377 feet above tidewater; the height of St. Peter's, at



UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

Rome, from the pavement to the top of the cross, is 430 feet, and that of St. Paul's, at London, 404 feet.

The architect, William Strickland, of Philadelphia, died April 7, 1854. His funeral ceremonies were conducted in the Hall of Representatives, and he was entombed in a recess in the wall of the north basement portico. After the death of Mr. Strickland the work was carried on by his son, W. F. Strickland.

In the tower are located the State archives, description of which may be found under the head of "Historic Interest."

Increasing demands upon this handsome Statehouse have made an addition necessary. For some years the building immediately in front of the south gate of the Capitol has been used as a "Capitol Annex." This was demolished on account of the boulevard, and the building now used as the "Capitol Annex" is located on Seventh Avenue, North, half a block south of the Capitol in the old Zollicoffer residence. Mention of this old, historic home may also be found under the head "Historic Interest."

The Capitol grounds are exceedingly handsome. The equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson was unveiled with very impressive ceremonies May 20, 1880. Clark Mills, the artist who designed the statue, was present and made an oration; five veterans of Jackson's campaigns were there and the Hon. John F. Hume was orator of the day.

On the Capitol grounds also are the tombs of James K. Polk and Mrs. Polk and the bronze statue to the memory of Sam Davis, Tennessee's young hero who was hanged as a spy, and who said on the gallows, "I had rather die a thousand deaths than to betray a friend."

United States Custom House.

The United States Custom House is one of the handsomest buildings of which Nashville boasts. It occupies the square formed by Broadway, Seventh and Eighth avenues and is nearly in the geographical center of the

city. The site is 330 by 160 feet in size and the building is three stories high, surmounted by a tower 190 feet from the sidewalk.

The style of architecture is pointed Gothic and the building is constructed entirely of stone and iron. The work of construction was begun in September, 1875, but the plans were changed and the present building was begun in August, 1876.

The tower is built in unison with the rest of the edifice. It is nine stories in height and an iron spiral stairway commences in the fifth story of the tower and extends upward to the dormer windows.

In the construction of the building sixty-eight thousand cubic feet of stone have been consumed. The building was designed under Mr. William A. Potter, government architect.

Davidson County Courthouse.

The courthouse of Davidson County is situated in the east center of the public square. It was built in 1857, on the site of three former courthouses, immediately after the burning of its predecessor in the spring of 1856. During that extensive conflagration the old Nashville Inn and several other prominent buildings were consumed.

The building is in Corinthian style and cost \$120,000. The two upper stories, at their north and south ends, open out into handsome porticos or Corinthian colonnades, running with the pitch of the roof and each supported by eight large columns. The east and west porticos are in the center of the building, and are colonnades of four columns, each supporting a square roof.

The third story contains a handsome public hall in which the "Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1870" was held.

The Parthenon.

Nashville has no monument of more classic beauty than the Parthenon, and as the ancient Parthenon of Athens was the greatest of all architectural monuments of



THE UNION STATION.

classic Greece, so is its counterpart in Nashville pre-eminent among the beautiful buildings of the "Athens of the South."

Situation, surroundings, atmosphere, motif, associations—all contributed to make it the feature of the great centennial celebration held in Nashville in 1897.

In size, it is, and in detail it is believed to be, a recreation of what Ictinus built and Phidias adorned. It stands on a commanding site in Centennial Park, and crowning a lovely terrace the Parthenon overlooks the beautiful valley of the Cumberland, facing the rising sun. In the distance to the east rises the State Capitol of Tennessee, erected not in honor of, but honoring the famous school of Greek architecture of which the Parthenon is the best and greatest exemplification.

Take Broadway and West End car.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Nashville Young Men's Christian Association building is the handsomest in the South and one of the handsomest in the entire country.

It was erected, furnished and equipped at a cost of about \$410,000 and embodies every feature that could make for its comfort, beauty and convenience.

The library, a spacious and artistically appointed room on the main floor, has been taken as a memorial to Prof. W. R. Webb, of Bellbuckle, given by the alumni of Webb School.

The first floor contains offices of the secretarial force, reading and games room, lobby, etc.

The gymnasium and swimming pool are attractive features, and one of the most valuable departments of work is the John Hill Eakin Institute, where young men and boys are able to obtain an education practically without cost. The educational features have been emphasized and Prof. E. J. Filbey, formerly of the Peabody College faculty, is at the head of the educational department.

The boys' department is fully equipped and there is a separate gymnasium for the younger members of the association.

The dormitories have become so popular that all the rooms are occupied and many applicants are on the waiting list.

The Nashville Y. M. C. A. welcomes strangers and invites them to call and be shown through the new building. Mr. S. Waters McGill is General Secretary.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.

The State Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association is located at Nashville with offices in the Nashville building. Mr. V. T. Grizzard is State Secretary. The work throughout the state is directed from Mr. Grizzard's office and annual meetings of the State Committee are held here.

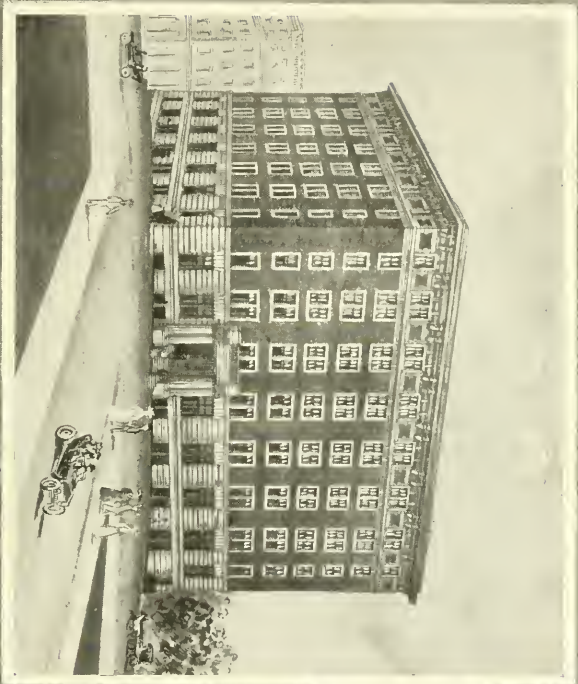
Young Woman's Christian Association.

The Nashville Young Woman's Christian Association occupies a handsome new home on Seventh Avenue, North, nearly opposite the Y. M. C. A. Miss Elva Sly is General Secretary; Miss Katherine Morris is Membership Secretary, and Miss Adeline C. Gordon is Secretary of Religious Work.

The association provides a delightful home at a reasonable cost to the young women of the city, with an ideal home environment.

The gymnasium and swimming pool, under competent directors, are very popular and there are classes at nominal rates in cooking, sewing, art and the elementary branches and various other departments.

Strangers are welcomed and the transient guest is always provided for. The reading rooms, libraries, parlors and lobby are open at all times, and a visit to the gymnasium during the evening is most entertaining.



Y. M. C. A.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The Nashville Young Men's Hebrew Association owns a handsome home situated on Union street at the head of Polk Avenue. The association is conducted along a very high plane and the membership includes the representative young men of Nashville, who hold the interests of the association very dear.

The home is equipped throughout with the most modern appliances, and the most attractive features are included.

The officers are: President, Louis Leftwich; Secretary, Louis Feldman; Treasurer, Lee J. Loventhal. The rooms are open every day to members.

State Penitentiary.

The Tennessee State Penitentiary is located at the end of the West Nashville car line and is one of the finest of Tennessee's public institutions. A branch of the main prison is at Brushy Mountain in East Tennessee.

There are about 1,100 prisoners in the main prison, which is comparatively new. The old prison was located on Church Street, and had an interesting history. It was here that Champ Ferguson was hanged and other famous prisoners were confined within its walls.

Tennessee Industrial School.

In 1887 the late Col. E. W. Cole, bowed under the untimely death of a beloved son, donated a beautiful site and building to the use and purposes of an industrial school for unfortunate children of Tennessee. At the head of the institution he placed Mr. W. C. Kilvington, a Canadian born, but for almost all his life a citizen of America, and of the South. It was called "The Randall Cole School." The institution sprung into favor almost in a night, so great was the need of it, and so handsomely was the gift sustained, and so ably managed.

Indeed, so fast did it grow that in a short time the State was asked to take charge of it, accepting the gift as a nucleus to a larger institution. This was done, and with the impetus already achieved the institution for the youth of Tennessee swept grandly and without interruption on to its present importance. The first charter of the Randall Cole School stated that the school was for the benefit and protection of orphans, helpless and abandoned children. The act governing the institution declared that any judge or chairman of a county court in the State of Tennessee may cause to be brought before the court any child between the age of six and sixteen, and coming within any of the descriptions named.

The act further states that the school may receive any child placed there by its parents, without the authority of any court, and may keep it until twenty-one, unless taken away at the request of its parents, or released under authority of said school. Also when any parent, or parents, wish to commit a child to the institution that they are unable to control, they must first invoke the authority of the County Court. But the superintendent will not receive such child or children unless the maintenance of the child is guaranteed by said parents, or guardian, and it is made entirely subject to the rule and regulations of the institution.

Section 2 of the act expressly says: "No child shall be committed to said school, or be received and retained there, on any ground than the one single ground that the interest and welfare of the child will probably be promoted."

It also sets forth how the school is to have exclusive control of the child so committed.

The first "Randall Cole charter" was surrendered to the State and the institution was rechartered under the title of the Tennessee Industrial School, the State taking over all properties, rights and privileges guaranteed the former institution under the original charter. The properties and entire equipment of the school and building are

7



CUMMINS STATION.

valued at \$155,555. Every county in the State is represented and Davidson alone has a representation of 124; Knox, 20; Hamilton, 14, and Shelby 40.

The farm covers ninety-eight acres of beautiful rolling land, every inch of which is in use. Boys and girls are given an education, and prepared for a useful and substantial work in life from one of the many industrial branches taught.

Cummins Station.

In Cummins Station Nashville has an enormous building of reinforced concrete in which the immense interests of fourteen leading wholesale firms are concentrated. The idea of providing such a building, in immediate touch with the railroads, was developed by "The Wholesale Merchants' Warehouse Company," and visitors to the city will find a trip through the big building very interesting.

Insurance on the stock carried by the merchants in the old type of frame buildings formerly occupied by these merchants ranged from \$1.80 to \$2.20 per hundred, while in the new fireproof, reinforced concrete structure the rates were reduced to \$0.40 per hundred, this item in itself representing an immense saving.

The building is 500 feet long by 132 feet deep and four stories high, with basement and sub-basement. It is divided by walls of concrete blocked with compartments entirely separate from one another, each compartment comprising a complete wholesale warehouse, and as the building is located not only near the railroad but in the central part of the city as well, it constitutes the sole place of business in the city for each firm.

The basement is paralleled by two railroad tracks an extension of the basement floor forming the unloading platform. A wide trucking platform also runs through basement, reaching all of the elevators.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

NASHVILLE has unusual library facilities and several hundred thousand books are available for public use every day in the year. The Tennessee State Library, located at the State Capitol, is very valuable and contains more than 100,000 volumes. It came into existence in 1854. The Secretary of State was librarian ex-officio, receiving \$150 per year for his services, and was expected to keep the library open "at least one day in every week." March 4, 1854, the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the library, and in 1855 a law was enacted providing \$500 a year for the purchase of books for the library. Return J. Meigs was librarian from 1854 to 1869, and Dr. Gattinger from that year until 1869. Since that time the library has continued to grow in importance.

The present librarian, Miss Mary Skeffington, has unusual qualifications for the high position she holds and has taken the initiative in several forward steps that have greatly enhanced the value of the library.

One of the most notable features developed during the administration of Miss Skeffington is that of the traveling school libraries for the rural districts, a system which takes the library to the doors of the people who cannot come to the library.

The State Law Library is particularly valuable and is frequently consulted by lawyers from this and other States.

The State Library is open to visitors each week day and Miss Skeffington is efficient and obliging in assisting the visitor or in showing interesting features of the library.

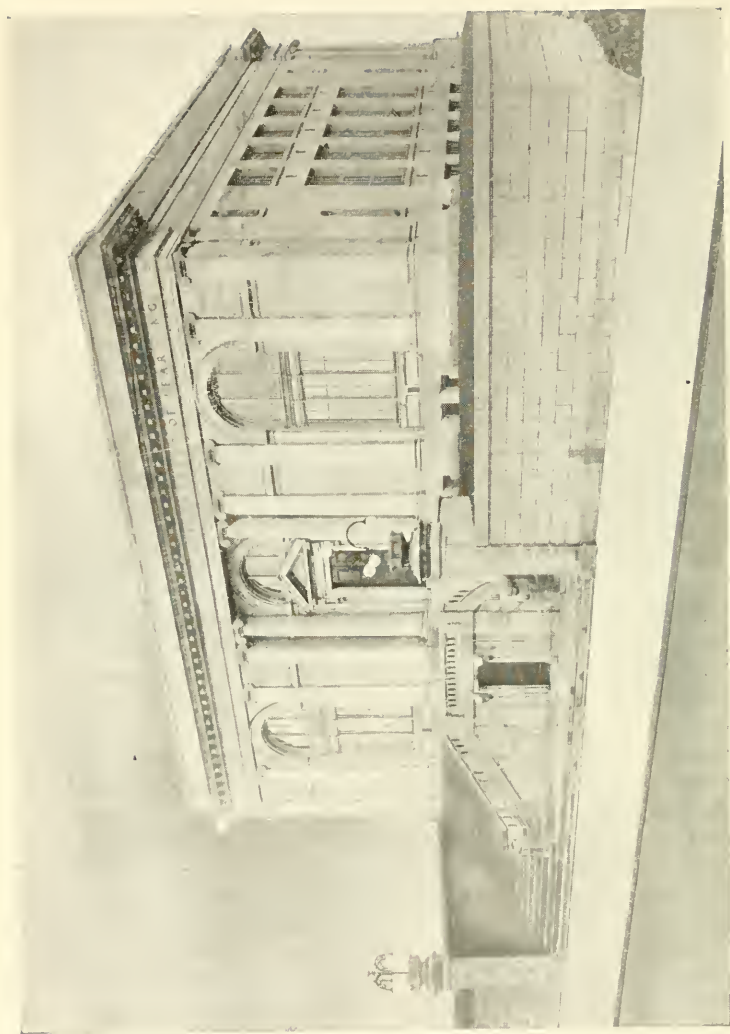
Carnegie Library.

Nashville has a valuable public treasure in the splendid new Carnegie Library, with its sixty thousand vol-

umes. The handsome library building is on Eighth avenue and Union street and is open to the public every day in the year and until 9 p. m. The reading rooms are attractive and leave nothing to be desired in the way of comfort, beauty or convenience. Especially valuable are the newspaper files, some of them dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century. The reference department is said to be one of the best in the country, and every modern feature that has made for success in other libraries of the country has been embodied in this institution.

As far back as 1850 the need of a public library was recognized in Nashville. In that year Capt. William Stockell became interested in establishing a library for the benefit of the fire department, with which he was connected, and succeeded in establishing one in the old engine house on College street, near Broad. In 1876 Morton B. Howell, Judge Frank T. Reid and Dr. Henry Sheffield organized the Nashville Library. This library was later taken in charge by the Y. M. C. A., who cared for it until it was destroyed by fire. The Howard Library was opened January 1, 1887. M. H. Howard, after consulting with Hon. John M. Lea, made a donation of \$15,000 for a public library. A charter was secured September 4, 1885, by W. F. Cooper, John M. Lea, Edgar Jones, William H. Jackson, Thomas H. Malone, James Whitworth and D. C. Kelley, and \$10,000 of the Howard fund was expended for books to be placed in the cases that had been provided by the Watkins Institute Commissioners. It was not until 1896 that plans were set on foot for developing the library into an institution on advanced and progressive lines.

Beginning January 1, 1901, the annual municipal appropriation for the library was made \$5,000 and preparations were begun at once to make the library circulation free to the public. April 22 the institution was made a free circulating library. Meanwhile the executive committee had written to Mr. Carnegie, asking for a donation for a modern library building. This correspondence resulted



CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

in the proffer by Mr. Carnegie of \$100,000 for a building provided a site was furnished and the city make an annual appropriation of \$11,000 for maintaining the library

To carry out effectively this larger library movement the corporators of Howard Library transferred its collection of books of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, duly incorporated, with the understanding that Mr. Howard's beneficence should be suitably recognized and kept in memory in the new building.

The Library Board was fortunate in securing as a librarian Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, who has demonstrated remarkable capability and efficiency in administration. The service of the Nashville Public Library has been brought within a few years to a degree of usefulness in all of its departments that is not surpassed by any of the older libraries in the country having a like means of maintenance. In some particulars it has taken the lead of other Southern libraries and especially in its co-operative school work it has originated a successful system that is recognized as a model and is being copied by other progressive libraries.

George Peabody Library.

Especially rich in rare and valuable volumes is that of the George Peabody College for Teachers, located on the new Peabody campus which adjoins Vanderbilt University and is reached by the Broadway-Hillsboro or Broadway car line. More than 50,000 volumes are contained in this library, many of them rare, vellum-bound books, which are out of print. Some of the books bear the publishing date of 1628. The first collection of books was given in 1826 to the University of Nashville by the children of Dr. Philip Lindsey, President of that institution, of which Peabody College is the outgrowth. This library is noted throughout the country and scholars from distant States frequently come here to consult it. Miss Elizabeth Lee Bloomstein, long identified with the Peabody College faculty, is librarian.

Vanderbilt Library.

When the library of Vanderbilt University first opened in 1875 it contained a collection of 6,000 volumes of standard and miscellaneous works. Many large additions, by purchase and gift, were made from time to time, and when College Hall was destroyed by fire in 1905 the entire university library consisted of 37,000 volumes. Of this number 23,478 volumes were stored in College Hall, and only 4,886 were saved from the fire. For the year following the library was established in one of the buildings on West Side Row, but in the summer of 1906 it was re-established in the old rooms in College Hall. Since the fire seven years ago an earnest effort has been made to restore the library, and so large a number of books has been purchased each year as could be afforded. These purchases have been selected with great care. A number of valuable gifts have been received since the fire, amounting to 7,000 volumes. The Anna Russell Cole Library of English, made by Mrs. E. W. Cole, has been advanced by the university and some very valuable books purchased. The reference department has grown in popularity among the students all over the city. The library subscribes for timely periodicals and receives a number of others gratis.

Masonic Library.

One of the oldest and most valuable of the public libraries of Nashville is the Masonic Library, located on Church street. The library is for the use of Masons and their families, and it contains besides many books on Masonry, fiction and miscellaneous books, as well as numerous papers and periodicals.

Y. M. C. A. Library.

When completed the library of the new Young Men's Christian Association will be one of the handsomest in the South. The library will be a memorial to Prof. W. R. Webb, of Bellbuckle, one of the best beloved men in the South, whose name has been identified with Y. M. C. A.

work since its very beginning in Tennessee, and whose life-work has been for the uplift of young men.

It has long been the desire of a number of the leading alumni of Webb's School to honor their beloved preceptor while he lives, and the completion of the new Y. M. C. A. offered an ideal opportunity. The beautiful idea of establishing a memorial library was no sooner suggested than it found immediate favor and the sum of \$10,000 is being raised among the former students, friends and admirers of Professor Webb with which to equip the Webb Memorial Library of the Nashville Y. M. C. A.

Elks' Library.

At the Elks' Club, on Sixth Avenue, North, there is a beautifully appointed, well equipped library with a librarian constantly in charge. The library is circulating in form and is intended for the Elks and their families.

Y. W. C. A. Library.

The Y. W. C. A. Library, donated by Mrs. John Hill Eakin in memory of her mother and known as the "Ophelia Atchison Library," is one of the most excellent of the smaller libraries of the city. The collection includes a wide range of books both for recreation and educational purposes. Mrs. Eakin is constantly adding books and no feature of the association is more appreciated.

Railroad Library.

The Louisville & Nashville Library, with its 8,350 volumes of splendidly selected literature, is one of the best of the city's circulating libraries, and is open, without cost, to the employes of the road and to their families. The efficient librarian, Mr. Thomas Gibson, has been in charge since 1895.

Blind School Library.

In 1879 Congress set apart \$250,000, the interest of which was to be used for printing books for the blind of

this country. This amount was to be divided among the various State schools according to the number of pupils in each. By this generosity the humble beginning has made possible the present library of 4,000 volumes in the Tennessee School for the Blind. As Congress a few years ago allowed embossed books to pass through the mails free, the school library is now a circulating library for the blind of the State.

Traveling Libraries.

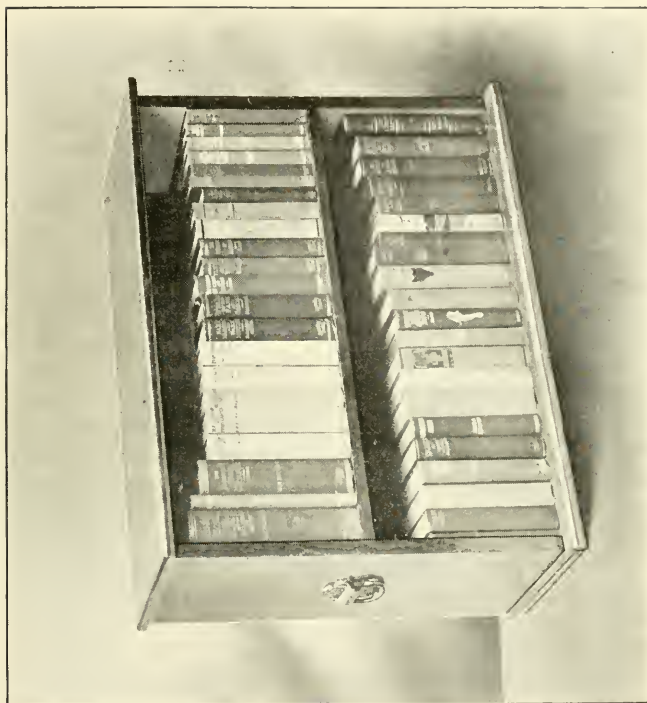
The Tennessee Library Commission has established a system of libraries for the rural communities of the State which is in the beginning of a very useful existence. Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley is State Secretary of this work with offices at the State Capitol. Upon application to Mrs. Kelley a collection of books on any given subject will be shipped to any point in Tennessee, and this work has grown by leaps and bounds since Mrs. Kelley took charge of it in 1911.

Prison Library.

One of the newest and most interesting of the libraries in Nashville is that recently established at the State Prison. Governor Ben W. Hooper has given his hearty co-operation, in inaugurating this library, and already hundreds of volumes have been donated.

The proposed library building at the prison will be a replica of the Parthenon, and all of the work is being done by the convicts themselves, even to making the bricks.

While those mentioned are the leading libraries of Nashville, they are by no means all. The various schools, colleges and universities have splendid libraries many of them extensive and valuable, and there are many others in the public institutions of the city as well as many valuable private collections.



ONE OF TENNESSEE'S TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Tennessee Reformatory for Boys.

LARGELY through the efforts of the ladies of the Nashville Boys' Club and certain members of the Nashville Board of Trade, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in 1907 established an institution to be known as the Tennessee Reformatory for Boys and appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to the institution. Its management was vested in a board of five trustees, to be appointed by the Governor, each member to serve for five years. The Legislative act provided that all boys under the age of 18 years who have been convicted of an offense punishable by confinement in the penitentiary shall be sentenced to and confined in the Reformatory, and also established a system of pardon and release on probation under conditions when this would appear to be to the best interest of a boy committed to the institution. It also empowered the Board of Trustees to introduce and carry on any branch of mechanical, industrial or agricultural pursuit that it may deem to the best interest of the inmates of the Reformatory.

The purpose of the institution is therefore to keep the criminal class of boys out of penitentiaries and work-houses and place them where they will be trained to useful pursuits, separated from all contact with hardened criminals and stimulated to the attainment of worthy ambitions.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees: Mr. James Palmer, of Nashville, Chairman; Judge B. D. Bell, Gallatin; Prof. W. C. Kilvington, Superintendent of the Tennessee Industrial School; Mr. Melville Williams, Nashville, and Mr. John H. DeWitt, Nashville, Secretary. The Governor of Tennessee is ex-officio a member. Mr. W. M. Hard is Superintendent.

The Board of Trustees was compelled to expend the \$10,000 in the purchase of a farm, and it acquired for the State for this purpose a very rich farm of 110 acres at Jordonia, about five miles north of the city of Nashville and near the Hyde's Ferry road. Not until 1911 did the General Assembly make further appropriation, but early in 1911, by a unanimous vote of both houses, it appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and the purchase of equipment, and also \$10,000 for additional lands. A further appropriation for the maintenance of the institution was made. The trustees purchased 56 acres between the farm and the Tennessee Central Railroad, making 166 acres of very fertile land. The Reformatory was opened in February, 1912, and the permanent buildings, when completed, will afford facilities for the care of hundreds of boys.

The establishment and maintenance of this Reformatory is not only a vital and necessary undertaking itself, but it is closely allied with the Juvenile Court system and every other work for the redemption and training of children who are delinquent, abandoned, incorrigible or criminal. It is a great system of humane work, and it is a fortunate fact that in regard to it there has been practically no division of opinion among the citizens or among the members of the General Assembly.



Confederate Soldiers' Home.

The Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home is located on a part of the Hermitage farm and is reached by the Tennessee Central Railroad.

The State of Tennessee has been the owner of the Hermitage tract since 1854, but permitted Mrs. Andrew Jackson, the widow of the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, to occupy it, free of rent, until she died in 1888. Through the efforts of Frank Cheatham Bivouac of Confederate soldiers the Legislature of 1889 gave to the Confederate

soldiers four hundred and seventy-five acres of the Hermitage tract for a Confederate Soldiers' Home, and at the same time appropriated \$10,000. This appropriation being wholly insufficient, the ladies of Nashville organized and chartered what is known as the "Ladies' Auxiliary to the Confederate Soldiers' Home." This organization raised and turned over to the trustees during the first year \$6,200, and it continued to work for the Home until the spring of 1892, the Legislature in the meantime making appropriations that amply provided for the absolute needs of the inmates, minus the luxuries and delicacies needed for the sick.

Since the organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy about 1892 the personal attention to the needs of the soldiers in the Home has been their affectionate care.



Tennessee School for the Blind.

The Tennessee School for the Blind is one of the greatest of the State institutions erected in Nashville.

The building is large and of handsome design and the grounds are spacious and attractive.

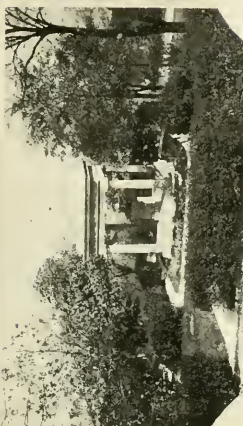
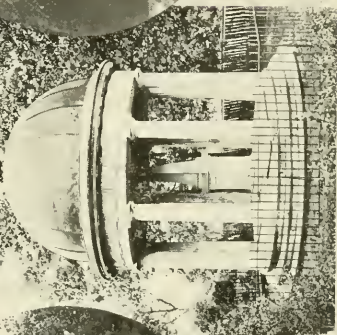
The Wharf avenue street car, which leaves the transfer station every ten minutes, passes the school.

The history of the establishment of the Tennessee School for the Blind is interesting.

In 1844 an exhibition was given in one of the Nashville churches of the ability of the blind to read embossed letters by the sense of touch. A good audience was assembled, to whom the method of reading by fingers was new and surprising.

The exhibition at once awakened an enthusiastic interest in the education of the blind. Donations were offered, then and there, subscriptions taken and a house rented and furnished.

In 1846 a charter was granted to the school and a legislative appropriation was made for its maintenance.



In 1852 an appropriation was obtained for building upon the site to be donated by the citizens of Nashville, and in January, 1853, the building was occupied. Additions were made from time to time and the grounds were improved.

In November, 1861, it was seized for a Confederate hospital, and the pupils were distributed in private residences.

Shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, the building was taken for a Federal hospital.

In November of the same year the building, together with all surrounding improvements, was entirely destroyed by order of St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio.

In 1867 the school was reorganized and in October, 1872, the Hon. John M. Lea purchased for \$15,000 the present site.

The Legislative Assembly of 1873 appropriated \$40,000 and the next Legislature added an appropriation of \$30,000. Other appropriations have since been made and the school is today one of the leading institutions of the kind in the South.

Masonic Home.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home is one of the leading benevolent institutions in Tennessee. It is located four miles out on the Gallatin pike. New buildings are in course of erection, the infirmary being the especial work of the Order of the Eastern Star.

A fine library, collected largely through the efforts of Mr. John Eastman, has recently been added, and the institution is a home in every sense that the word implies.

Tennessee Baptist Orphans' Home.

The Baptists of Tennessee are caring for their orphans handsomely. The new Industrial Home of the insti-

tution is situated twelve miles out from Nashville on the Franklin road, and is reached by the Interurban line and by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. When entirely completed as contemplated the grounds and buildings will represent an outlay of about \$50,000.

Five substantial buildings are included in the general plan, and the industrial features are to be stressed. The baby home has been the affectionate care of the Baptist women of Tennessee, while the hospital was given by one man.

The farm comprises 165 acres of valuable land and includes a bold spring, which is considered a great asset. Rev. W. J. Stewart is general superintendent. An average of sixty children is kept in the home.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum is one of Nashville's greatest benevolent institutions. The home owns and occupies the ante-bellum residence of Dr. C. D. Elliott, which is situated just south of the city limits on the Harding road.

This institution was established sixty-seven years ago and during the past year 106 children were taken into the home.

A competent teacher has charge of the school room, the work being conducted along the lines of the public schools, but modified to meet the individual intelligence of the pupil. One afternoon of each week is given to the sewing class. The children are always most interested pupils.

The children attend Sunday morning services at the nearby churches, and in the afternoon have Sunday School at the home.

The officers of the Board of Managers are: Mrs. W. G. Ewing, President; Mrs. R. W. Turner, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. D. Gale, Jr., Second Vice-President; Mrs. R. H. Young, Third Vice-President; Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Treasurer; Mrs. Wm. E. McNeilly, Corresponding

Secretary; Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Recording Secretary; Dr. W. A. Oughterson, Physician; Messrs. Lewis Hall and Joe Knowles, Superintendents of Sunday School.

Central Hospital for the Insane.

In November, 1847, Miss D. L. Dix, while on a tour of the Southern States, visited Nashville in the interest of the unfortunate insane of this State. Finding the accommodations for the insane inadequate to their needs, she prevailed upon the Legislature, then in session, to make provision for the comfortable accommodation of 250 patients.

So eloquently did she plead her cause that an act was passed February 5, 1848, to establish a "hospital for the insane." The site selected was a farm of 255 acres situated about six and one-half miles from Nashville on the Murfreesboro road.

The original building was of a castellated style of architecture, having flat roofs, surrounded by battlements with octagonal towers at the corners. And, in after years, when the front walls were covered with ivy, the view to an approaching visitor, emerging from the surrounding park, gave an impression of mediaeval times. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients March 1, 1852, with Dr. William A. Cheatham as superintendent. October 1, 1853, the number of inmates was 100.

The institution maintained its standard through the trying times of the civil war, and gained an appropriation of \$10,000 in 1866 for a colored department, which was the first institution of this kind in the South.

Mr. John Callender's administration extended over twenty-five years. During this time additional hospitals for the insane were built at Knoxville in East Tennessee and at Bolivar in West Tennessee. December 19, 1894, Dr. John A. Beauchamp became superintendent. Dr. Beauchamp died after forty years of service and was succeeded by Dr. A. E. Douglas, the present superintendent. Frequent additions to the building have been made within recent years.



MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME.

The Old Woman's Home.



THE Old Woman's Home is on West End Avenue, its very appearance beautiful and spacious, indicating the gracious hospitality and comfort conferred on its inmates. In it are gathered about thirty Christian gentlewomen, who are without means of support, and it has brought to their helpless old age happiness and contentment. The Broadway cars pass the door.

The building, of red brick, is very attractive architecturally. There is a large porch in front with tall white columns. The interior arrangement is ideal for its purpose, the building forming three sides of a hollow square, affording a sufficiency of light and air. The building is lighted by electricity; equipped with an up-to-date heating plant; has polished floors throughout, and attractive woodwork. The third floor is arranged as a storage room.

The charter for this work was taken out in 1891 by a few earnest Christian women who realized its great necessity, and while no special appeal has been made to the public, its very nature and fine results have raised many friends and supporters. Current expenses are met by membership dues, private contributions, an appropriation from the County Court, the interest derived from several legacies, and the memorial livings.

It is the earnest desire of the managers to encourage among its patrons the establishment of these "livings." It requires only \$2,500 to support one inmate in perpetuity. These endowed rooms are marked by a brass plate on the door and will stand as a monument to the generosity of the donor. Rooms have been endowed by Mrs. S. J. Keith, Mrs. Wm. Morrow, Mrs. J. S. Reeves, Mrs. B. F. Wilson, the Lanier-Kyle room, four Rachel Stockell rooms, and Mrs. John Miller McKee.

Blind Girls' Home

The Blind Girls' Home is located in East Nashville, on Forest Avenue and Fourteenth Street. It may be reached by the Gallatin car.

The Home was founded in 1901, and the original Home was a building on the corner of Summer and Clay Streets and was the gift of Mrs. D. H. Bailey to the Fear Not Circle of King's Daughters. The place was given for the purpose of caring for homeless blind girls. There are now fourteen women in the home, which is under the care of the Fear Not Circle. The State assists in maintaining this Home.

Nashville Wesley House.

Nashville Wesley House is supported by the Methodist churches of the city and is located at 243 Filmore Street. It is reached by the Fairfield car. It is controlled and managed by a board consisting of five representatives from each church. Regular settlement work is carried on and the institution is one of the most valuable among the city's charities.

The institution was opened in 1901 and was then called the South Nashville Settlement Home. Miss Louise McHenry was the first teacher. By order of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under whose auspices the home is operated, all such institutions under its control were called Wesley House.

Bertha Fensterwald Settlement Home

Second to none is the Bertha Fensterwald Settlement Workers. This earnest body of women has a most complete Settlement Home, where splendid work is done. Classes in sewing, cooking and all the other domestic arts are taught. The kindergarten, kitchen, gardens and many other departments are all under capable supervision. Mrs. Teitlebaum is President, with an able corps of fellow workers.

MAX BLOOMSTEIN

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF

Max Bloomstein's Pharmacy

Has been in retail drug business for the past 25 years. ¶ The best of everything has always been the watchword of this establishment. ¶ Employs four graduates of Vanderbilt School of Pharmacy in Prescription Department.

Full Line of Domestic
and Imported Perfumes
and Toilet Articles

Fancy Candies in All Sizes of Boxes

Soda Fountain Goes Summer and Winter

Excellent Hot Lunch
for 15c

LOCATION: 506-508 CHURCH STREET

Little Sisters of the Poor

The Little Sisters of the Poor arrived in Nashville Dec. 22, 1903, and after only three days' preparation opened their Home Christmas Day in the old St. Mary's Orphanage on the Murfreesboro pike, which had been given them by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Byrne. Bishop Byrne assisted in many ways, and the people of Nashville gave generously. New Year's Day, 1904, the first old lady found a home beneath their roof, and others followed. In 1905 they bought land on Main Street in East Nashville and erected the present large and commodious three-story building, in which are homed comfortably forty-eight old men and women, of almost all denominations and several nationalities. The only conditions for admission are that the applicant be of good moral character, destitute, and not less than 60 years of age. Any and all religious denominations are admitted. Visitors are received every day from 2 till 5 p. m.

The Little Sisters of the Poor depend absolutely on the generosity of the public for the maintenance of these old and helpless fellow-creatures, and they assure the visitor with cheerful smiles that their confidence has never been misplaced.

There are fifty-six similar homes in the United States. Eleven Sisters care for the one in Nashville.

Day Homes

At the suggestion of members of "The Flower Mission" in the spring of 1886 an organized movement to establish a "Day Home" for working women's children was started. The Polk and Scott Street Day Home was later built and Mrs. Mary F. Hart was the first President of the Ladies' Auxiliary having it in charge.

The officers are: Mrs. F. H. Benjamin, President; Mrs. H. B. Stubblefield, Vice-President; Mrs. John D. Wilson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. David Spencer Hill, Secretary; Mrs. D. W. Harts, Treasurer.

The Young Women's Auxiliary to the Scott Street Day Home was organized March 23, 1910, at the Home, the purpose being to assist the ladies of the Polk and Scott Street Day Home in any way suggested to maintain the Home. The officers are: Miss Pauline Wreen, President; Miss Helen Hunt, Vice-President; Miss Louise Stubblefield, Secretary; Miss M. Elizabeth Davidson, Treasurer.

Florence Crittenden Home

One of the greatest of the city's public institutions is the Florence Crittenden Home, located at 613 Ewing Avenue (take South High car). Mrs. R. K. Hargrove, widow of the late Bishop Hargrove, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is President of the Board of Managers, and devotes much of her time to this noble work.

St. Mary's Orphanage.

One of the great Catholic institutions of Tennessee is St. Mary's Orphanage, situated four miles from Nashville on the Harding road. The history of the institution dates back to the early days of the Catholic Church in Nashville. Sister Mary Teresa is in charge and about ninety children are cared for.

Monroe Harding Orphanage.

The Monroe Harding Orphanage is situated at 1621 Salem Street. It does a great work and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.



BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The United Charities.

THE United Charities is the greatest organized charitable organizations of Nashville, and in the many years of its existence the very best systems of dealing with the serious problems that confront such organizations have been worked out and adopted.

Miss Fannie Battle is General Secretary, and the telephone number of her office is Main 480. The general officers are located on Park Place, opposite the east gate of the Capitol grounds.

The officers are: Vice-President, H. G. Lipscomb; Recording Secretary, John DeWitt; Treasurer, John Early; General Secretary, Miss Fannie Battle. Assistant Secretaries are Miss Hattie Davis, Mrs. S. S. Booth, Mrs. Jennie Kirby, Frank M. Houser. The Directors are Maj. C. T. Cheek, W. C. Collier, Gen. Gates P. Thruston, A. B. Hill, Dr. W. C. Gillespie, T. L. Herbert and A. H. Robinson.

Fresh Air Camp

Under the auspices of the United Charities, Nashville has a great institution in the Fresh Air Camp, called "Camp Thomas" in honor of the late Maj. John W. Thomas, who did so much for the work in its struggling infancy.

The camp is situated near Craggie Hope, an attractive summer resort on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, twenty-four miles from Nashville.

The camp is now well equipped for caring for the hundreds of children and grown people who are sent to the pleasant retreat during the hot months. The camp is now kept open in the winter, and a number are cared for all the year round.

The buildings include dormitories for boys and girls, neat and comfortable cottages dotted about through the

trees on the gentle sloping hillsides, a children's temple and other necessary buildings.

Others are in contemplation. The camp is formally opened in June of each year, and sick children and tired mothers are sent down in the care of competent attendants and kept until health and strength return.



FRESH AIR CAMP.

The Commercial Travelers have recently undertaken the erection of a greatly-needed baby building or nursery at the camp, and have contributed liberally to the fund. Mr. J. C. Quinn has been the moving spirit in arousing an interest among the traveling men.

King's Daughters

There are sixteen circles of King's Daughters in Davidson County. Mrs. W. E. Norvell, State Secretary, lives in Nashville. The circles and their leaders are:

Adriel Circle, Mrs. Felix Schwab.

Carey Watkins Circle, Miss Mamie Rouser.

Earnest Circle, Mrs. Wm. Woolwine.
Elizabeth M. Norvell Circle, Mrs. W. L. Figgins.
Eliel Circle, Mrs. Wm. West.
Fear Not Circle, Mrs. Alice Wilkinson.
Fidelia Circle, Miss Naitna Bullington.
Golden Rule Circle, Miss Fannie Battle.
Hananiah Circle, Mrs. R. H. Spain.
King's Jewels Circle, Mrs. E. R. Freeman.
Labor of Love Circle, Mrs. W. A. Tennison.
Loving Circle, Mrs. Charles Price.
Madison Circle, Mrs. Douglas Anderson.
Steadfast Circle, Mrs. J. W. Blair.
Sunshine Circle, Miss Lillian Joy.
Willing Circle, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher.

Girls' Charity Circle

The Girls' Charity Circle of the Watkins Settlement Home was organized in 1904 by Mrs. W. P. Rutland, at her home. The object of the circle is the maintenance of the Home and to assist in teaching in the various departments. The Home has a kindergarten, sewing and cooking classes, dispensary, boys' club and a department of physical culture.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Margaret Whitworth; Vice-President, Mrs. William P. Rutland; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Ransom; Treasurer, Miss C. Agnes Kuhn.

Vanderbilt Aid Society

Among the clubs or organizations which have philanthropy for their object is the Vanderbilt Woman's Aid Society. Its object is to give such aid to struggling students at the University as will enable them to complete their course and gain an equipment with which they can face life on a firm basis. This society has a remarkable record. Of all the hundreds of dollars lent out not one

single one has ever been lost. The loans are made through Chancellor Kirkland, who annually reports to the society.

The officers are: President, Mrs. W. W. Berry; First Vice-President, Mrs. G. N. Tillman; Second Vice-President, B. F. Wilson; Third Vice-President, Mrs. William Herman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dempsey Weaver; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph B. Mogan. The amount of money loaned during the school year of 1910-11 amounted to \$1,926.50.

Council of Jewish Women

The Nashville Section of the Council of Jewish Women was organized in September, 1901, and is under the workings of the National Council. The organization endeavors to further the best interests of humanity in fields religious, philanthropic and educational. The first President was Mrs. Lou Lebeck. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Harry Weil; First Vice-President, Mrs. Joe Abrams; Treasurer, Mrs. Sam Hirsch; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Percy Lovenhart; Recording Secretary, Miss Bettie Cohn.

Swiss Relief Society

The estimated aggregate number of Swiss people in and about Nashville ranges between 1,500 and 2,000; those of the State between 18,000 and 20,000. As early as 1845 a number of Swiss immigrants settled in Nashville and in Davidson County. These Swiss pioneers organized in 1857 the "Swiss Relief Society," started for the purpose of relieving any conditions of distress that might arise among their countrymen. The society has enrolled over 600 members. Those who organized the society were J. Kunz, first President; M. Meier, Vice-President; L. Lehman, Treasurer; J. C. Fehr, Secretary.

The Swiss were the first in Tennessee to advocate the free school system.

Hebrew Relief Society

The Hebrew Relief Society does a splendid work in a very quiet way. The officers are: Rabbi I. Lewinthal, President; Sam Levy, Vice-President; Dave Cline, Secretary; John Fishel, Treasurer.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. James I. Vance, Pastor.

CHURCH INTERESTS.

Presbyterian (U. S.)

THERE are eleven "Southern" Presbyterian Churches in Nashville. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in Nashville by Rev. Thomas B. Craighead Nov. 14, 1814, the meeting being held in the Courthouse. Services had been held, however, since 1815. In 1816 a "Society House" was erected, but the building was burned in 1848. The first church on the present site was built in 1816, and was burned Jan. 29, 1832. A new church, which cost \$30,000, was dedicated in the fall of 1833 and was burned Sept. 14, 1848.

The cornerstone of the present edifice was laid Saturday, April 28, 1849, and worship was held for the first time in the lecture room January 5, 1850. The house cost \$51,000. The architecture is Egyptian, and the two front towers are 104 feet high. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,300. The building was almost wholly unroofed by a storm in 1855 and again in 1859.

It was occupied as an army hospital by the United States Government from December 31, 1862, until June, 1865. After this \$8,000 was spent in repairs, \$7,500 of which was received from the Government as a compensation for damages.

In 1867 the bell, weighing 4,815 pounds, was presented by Mrs. Adelia Acklen, afterwards Mrs. William A. Cheatham.

The Second Presbyterian Church, in North Nashville, is also full of historic interest. It was organized in 1843.

The Cottage Presbyterian Church, in South Nashville, was organized in 1850. This church grew out of a Sunday School of fifteen or twenty children, taught sometimes in the shade of the trees on a vacant lot and sometimes in the small brick kitchen of the Stephens home. The first

class occupied the tongue of a convenient wagon for a seat. The present church was erected in 1852 at a cost of \$11,000. A day school was taught there previous to 1859 and during the war the building was used as a hospital. In 1865 the United States Quartermaster restored and partially repaired the house.

MOORE MEMORIAL.

Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church, located on Broadway, near Sixteenth Avenue, now one of the leading churches of the city, is the outgrowth of a Mission Sunday School held for several years in a cabin on McNairy Street. The church was organized November 23, 1873. Rev. Frank B. Moore, of Covington, Ky., then a young man just entering the ministry, was active in forming the church and was its first pastor. The church was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$20,000, and the lot cost \$4,000 more. The church was named "Moore Memorial" in honor of its first pastor.

The offices of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church are located in the Church House of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, and the monthly meetings are held here. The Secretaries are Dr. S. H. Chester and Dr. Egbert W. Smith; Rev. H. F. Williams has charge of the educational department, and Mr. W. H. Raymond is Treasurer.

Leading Presbyterian Churches of Nashville, in addition to those mentioned, are: Woodland Street Church, West Nashville Church, Glen Leven Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Nashville is headquarters for Southern Methodism, and the interests of 2,000,000 members are centered here in the great Publishing House of the Church, located on Broad Street.

There are thirty-eight Methodist (Southern) Churches in Nashville. McKendree, on Church Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is the oldest and has a history of thrilling interest.

In 1806 the name of the Nashville Circuit first appears upon the record. At the Conference in Cincinnati October 1, 1811, a new Presiding Elder's district, confined almost exclusively to what is now Middle Tennessee, was formed.

The Tennessee Conference was formed at Fountain Head, Sumner County, November 1, 1812. In 1818 the town of Nashville, which had previously been the head of a circuit, became a separate charge.

The first Methodist meeting house in Nashville was built of stone, as early as 1789 or 1790, and stood upon the Public Square. This was removed to make way for public improvements, and the meetings were transferred to the jail, of which Edward D. Hobbs, a zealous member of the church, was keeper, and also to the residence of Mr. Garrett on the Franklin road, ten miles from the Court-house.

In 1812 a lot was secured in "the outskirts of the city," now Broad street, near where the new High School building stands, and a brick edifice was erected. The Legislature of the State at one time met in this building. In 1817 the house of worship was found to be "too remote from the center of population," and another was erected on Church Street between Cherry and College. This was the principal Methodist Church in Nashville until 1832. With the occupation of this house Nashville became a station. Rev. John Johnson was assigned to it with "an allowance of his table expenses, one hundred dollars each to himself and wife annually, and sixteen dollars for each child under seven years of age." In writing of him afterwards his wife said: "This was an ample allowance."

Here the first Methodist Sunday School in Middle Tennessee was organized.

As the result of a great revival in 1831-32 a spacious edifice was erected on the present McKendree site. The first sermon in this church was preached in 1833 by Bishop McKendree.

A new church was begun on the site in November, 1876, and the corner stone was laid in 1877. The entire cost of the church was about \$30,000. In the tower was hung the bell of the old McKendree Church. This bell was donated to the church in 1838 by Harry Hill. This beautiful building was destroyed by fire in 1879, soon after its completion. The still finer building erected on the same spot was also burned. The present handsome structure is the fourth church on this site.

On Federal occupation the churches which were not destroyed were turned into hospitals or used by Northern Bishops.

When the Confederate troops and citizens returned at the close of the war the McKendree Church and parsonage were occupied by Rev. Mr. Gee, an appointee of a Northern Bishop; Andrew Church was occupied by colored people, protected by the United States troops; Claiborne and Spruce Street churches were destroyed; Hobson was a Government meat shop; North Edgefield had been torn down for material, and the African churches occupied by colored refugees. Mulberry was a forage depot.

The leading Methodist churches in the city now are McKendree, West End, Elm Street, Carroll Street, Waverly Place, Monroe Street, Hobson, Tulip Street and McFerrin Memorial.

The Board of Missions, the College of Bishops and other important bodies meet here annually.

Baptist.

It is said that there were several Baptists with James Robertson's party when they passed through the wilderness and founded the town of Nashville.

The first Baptist Church in this section of the territory was gathered in 1786 on one of the branches of Red River, called Sulphur Fork, about forty miles from Nashville. About the year 1783 the church was dispersed by the Indians.

In the course of five or six years from this date five churches were gathered, and in 1796 they were embodied in an association called Mero District Association, which then comprised all the counties in the Cumberland country.

At the annual session, 1803, on account of internal difficulties, the association dissolved its constitution and organized another body, called the Cumberland Association. The new body contained fifteen churches at its beginning. So great was its prosperity that it had in a short time increased to thirty-nine churches and 1,900 members. Its bounds had become so extensive that it was thought another division was necessary. The new association formed by this division was called the Red River Association.

Eighteen hundred and thirty-three may be regarded as a new era in the history of the Baptists in Tennessee. The initiative of an organization was taken in Middle Tennessee by three leading ministers, Peter S. Gayle, James Whitsett and Garner McConnico, who called a meeting at Mill Creek, near Nashville, in October, 1833, and organized a Baptist State Convention. Conforming to the peculiar formation of the State, the convention appointed three boards, one in each division of the State, to conduct the affairs. This plan continued about ten years.

At the time of the great controversy with the Anti-Missionary forces there came to Tennessee from another State a young man of fine scholarly attainments and a fluent writer—R. B. C. Howell. The church at Nashville called him to be its pastor in 1834, and in 1835 he began the publication of "The Baptist," the first publication in Tennessee.

The present State Convention was organized as an educational body. Efforts were made to unify the denomination of the whole State, but no other basis of unification could be agreed upon.

April 10, 1874, a large number of Baptists convened in Murfreesboro and organized the convention and located

the S. W. B. University at Jackson, Tenn. The new institution was made the successor of Union University.

The whole State seemed to come into active co-operation. The Executive Board was located in Nashville Middle and West and some of the associations in East Tennessee were immediately unified, and the cause of missions and Sunday Schools moved forward with great success. In 1875 Middle and West Tennessee dissolved their general organizations, and, with some East Tennessee churches, united with the unification convention. In October, 1885, the East Tennessee General Association was merged into the Tennessee Baptist Convention. After eleven years of effort to unify the Baptists of the State unification was completed.

In 1891 the Southern Baptist Convention created a Sunday School Board of Publicity, and located it in Nashville, under the management of that prince of secretaries, the Rev. J. M. Frost, D. D. The State Convention organized Baptist Sunday School conventions in the three divisions. The Sunday School Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention was a separate function from the General Board of Missions, and was operated by a Secretary other than the General Missionary Secretary.

In 1896 the two boards were combined and placed under the management of the Missionary Secretary of the Boards of Mission and Sunday Schools.

The various Baptist interests are centered at headquarters, 710 Church Street. A permanent site has been purchased on Eighth Avenue, North, near Commerce Street, where handsome buildings are to be erected.

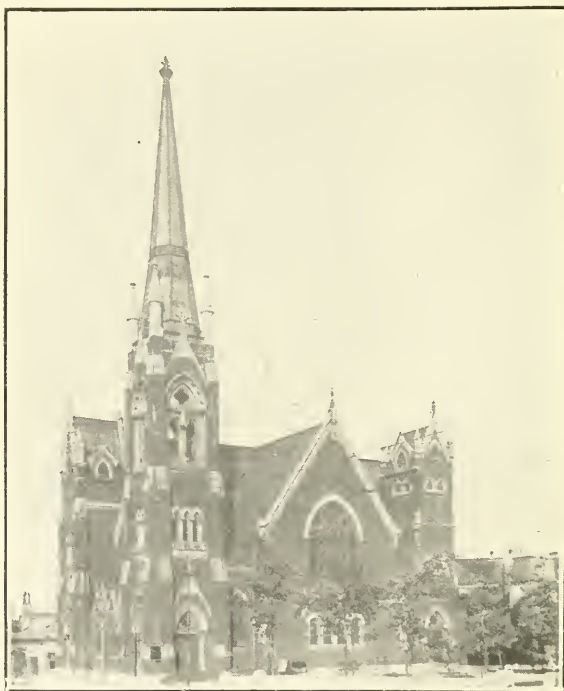
There are about 180,000 Baptists in Tennessee; there are fifty-three associations and about 1,700 churches.

There are eighteen Baptist churches in Nashville, as follows: First, Central, Seventh, Third, Immanuel, Belmont, Calvary, Centennial, Edgefield, Grace, Grandview Howell Memorial, Judson Memorial, Lockeland, North Edgefield, North Nashville, South Side and Eastland.

FIRST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church, located on Broad Street and Seventh Avenue, was organized by Jeremiah Vardeman, of Kentucky, in 1820, and the first settled pastor was Richards Dobbbs.

In June, 1862, the pastor of the First Baptist Church with several other ministers who declined to take the oath of allegiance presented to them, were arrested by order of



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. R. M. Inlow, Pastor.

the military authorities occupying the city and confined for two months. In January, 1863, the house of worship (now the First Lutheran Church, on Fifth Avenue, North) was taken possession of by military order, stripped of its pulpit, pews and furniture, and turned into a hospital. In 1863, after it had been restored to the congregation, it was converted into a barracks for the soldiers passing through the city. The Government, on June 26, 1865, returned the church to the congregation with \$5,000 cash compensation. It was afterwards sold to the First Evangelical Lutheran congregation, who now occupy it, and the present church on Broad Street and Seventh Avenue was erected at a cost of \$85,000. Rev. R. M. Inlow is pastor.

IMMANUEL CHURCH.

The Immanuel Baptist Church, located near the intersection of Broad Street and West End Avenue, and fronting on West End, Seventeenth Avenue and Broad Street, is one of the leading evangelical churches of the city. The new church auditorium, of tapestry gray brick, trimmed with Bowling Green stone, possesses some unusual features. The building itself is a modification of St. Paul's on the Mount in Rome. The baptistry, the first of its kind ever erected, is a replica of a mediaeval tomb, giving aesthetic emphasis to the idea held by all Baptists that baptism is a burial. Above the baptistry there is a large cut glass reproduction of the Resurrection scene—thus wedding the idea of death with the Resurrection. The acousticon enables the deaf to hear. Attractive club rooms are fitted up for the young men, and above these rooms there is a roof garden, the first to be erected by any church in the South, where services are held on summer evenings. Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, Th. D., has been pastor since 1908.

Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal Church in Nashville may be said to date from the coming of Mr. James Hervey Otey, of Vir-

ginia, to Tennessee. While residing at Franklin Mr. Otey began to hold services in Nashville in 1826, going thither on horseback Sunday afternoons; hunting up the key of the Masonic Hall, making a fire in the hall when necessary, and then giving notice of his readiness to hold service. People responded heartily to his unselfish efforts for their good, and Christ Church, Nashville, was organized. Rev. John Davis had charge of the church until 1829.

By invitation of Mr. Otey, Bishop Ravenscroft visited Tennessee in 1829, and in July of that year presided over a convention in Masonic Hall, Nashville, at which, by the adoption of a "Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Tennessee," he effected the organization of the Diocese of Tennessee, with boundaries coterminous with those of the State. The Diocese was incorporated under State laws in 1858.

As yet there was no church building in the infant Diocese. Christ Church was begun in 1830 and completed the following year, and was consecrated by Bishop Meade, of Virginia, who visited Tennessee in 1831, presided over the third annual convention of the Diocese, confirmed classes in Nashville and Franklin, and laid the cornerstone of St. Peter's Church in Columbia. The clergy of the Diocese had been strengthened by the accession of Rev. George Weller, D. D., who came in 1829 to be rector of Christ Church, Nashville.

The period of the Civil War strife marked a distinct epoch in the history of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, and, while not actually articulated with the church, which was of necessity organized as "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America," the Diocese was able to hold no conventions subsequent to 1861 until 1865.

The Diocese has had some distinguished men upon its rolls in the post-bellum period. Of its clergy it has given to the episcopate the Rev. William C. Gray, Bishop of Southern Florida; the Rev. Dr. Sessums, Bishop of Louisiana, and the Rev. Dr. Reese, Bishop of Georgia. Other distinguished clergymen serving at her altars were:

The Rev. Dr. Hines, the Rev. Dr. George White, the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Humes, the Rev. Dr. Shoup, the Rev. Dr. Howard, the Rev. Dr. George Becket, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Martin, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport, the Rev. Messrs. T. F. Martin and P. A. Rodriguez. Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, pastor of Trinity Church, New York, was formerly pastor of Christ Church, Nashville.

The Diocese now numbers over 8,000 communicants, has twenty-nine parishes, more than forty organized missions and about twenty unorganized missions.

The Order of the Holy Cross has a house and school in Tennessee; the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Daughters of the King are represented, and the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions has a record of twenty-three years of faithful service in the Diocese.

Christ Church was first located on Church Street, the location of this and other churches on this thoroughfare giving rise to the name the street still bears.

Christ Church is now one of the handsomest churches of the city and is located on Broadway and Ninth Avenue.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

The Church of the Advent is one of the leading Episcopal churches of the city. The history of its origin is very interesting.

In 1857 the rector of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Tomes, called a meeting of the congregation and proposed that, as there were so many who desired to attend services who could not be seated, that the pews be free for one year as an experiment. Some declined to relinquish their pews which they had possession of by fee simple.

A few days later a number of communicants from Christ Church met at No. 30 Public Square and organized a new parish and voted its name "The Church of the Advent." Rev. Charles Tomes became rector, and through the generosity of Mr. John Kirkman, the owner of Odd

Fellows' Hall, the use of that building was secured for services. Rev. Mr. Tomes was taken sick just before the opening service and died in about one month.

Rev. Charles M. Armistead became rector in January, 1858. The vestry purchased a lot on Seventh Avenue, North, and the first service was held in the church built on the lot on Easter morning, 1866.



MCKENDREE METHODIST CHURCH,
Rev. J. S. French, Pastor.

In the fall of 1865 Dr. Duntord was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee. The quaint and striking architecture of the church, covered as it has been for years with ivy, and its interesting history, around which so many memories cling, have made it very interesting, especially to Episcopalians.

The church property was sold to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1911 and has been remodeled and enlarged for the use of this congregation.

The new Church of the Advent is one of the handsomest pieces of church property in Nashville.

The leading Episcopal Churches in Nashville are: Christ Church, Church of the Advent, and St. Ann's Church, which is located on Woodland Street (East). The Rev. Mercer P. Logan is rector of the latter.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Dickson County, Tennessee, in February, 1810, and owes its origin mainly to what is known as "The Great Revival of 1810." In a pamphlet issued by the Cumberland Presbytery upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary in 1910 is this statement concerning the organization of the church:

"Cumberland Presbytery began to ordain pious men who were not endowed with a classical education as demanded by the Presbyterian Church, and they adopted the Westminster Confession only so far as they believed that it conformed to the Word of God, and rejected the teachings of fatality under the mysterious doctrines of predestination and foreordination. Cumberland Presbytery was dissolved, but these faithful men of God continued to supply the means of grace in the wilderness, and met from time to time as a 'Council.' For seven years they struggled for a restoration of their rights. Finally, in February, 1810, Finis Ewing and Samuel King, deposed ministers, and Ephraim McLean, a candidate for the ministry, repaired to the home of Samuel McAdow, in Dickson County,

Tennessee. These men were much in prayer, and, not being able to reach a conclusion, they agreed to separate and engage in prayer for divine light and guidance. Finis Ewing went up into a grove near the McAdow home (an old two-room log cabin) and spent the night in prayer, calling on God for light and guidance. Finally God heard and answered the prayers, and on the morning of February 4, 1819, they constituted Cumberland Presbytery as an independent body, and their first Presbyterian act was to ordain young McLean into the full work of the ministry. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church grew from this humble beginning."

A few years ago many of the members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church united with the Presbyterian Church in the United States. There were many, however, who remained loyal to Cumberland Presbyterianism and the church was divided into "Loyalists" and "Unionists." In the entanglements regarding titles to church property which followed the courts were resorted to and many of the cases are still pending.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, located at Nashville, is a valuable property, and by the decision of the Supreme Court was retaken by the Cumberland Presbyterians.

The leading Cumberland Presbyterian Churches of Nashville are the Russell Street Cumberland Presbyterian Church (East), Addison Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church (West), Grace Cumberland Presbyterian Church (South). There are seven churches of this denomination in the city. The most historic is the First Church, now in ruins on Seventh Avenue, North, and Commerce Street.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., has twelve congregations in Nashville, with a large membership. The leading church is the Broadway Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. T. A. Wigginton is pastor. The congregation has recently erected a handsome new church, which is



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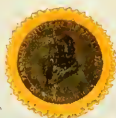
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The Russell Street Church and Grace Church are among the prominent churches of this denomination.

Reformed Church.

The Nashville Reformed Church was organized in 1890 by Rev. J. Von Grueninger and has a church on Ninth Avenue, North. His successors were Rev. Messrs. Ebbinshouser, Goutenbein, Keller, Heck and Vogt, the present pastor.

Lutheran Church.

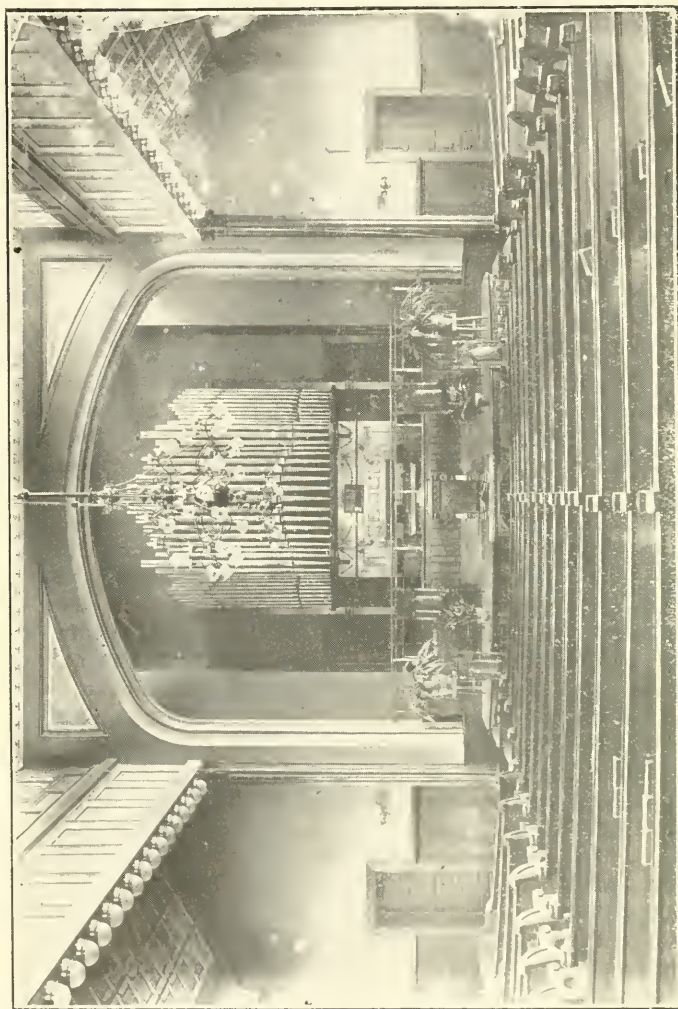
Lutheran congregations in Tennessee were organized as early as 1800. The first Lutheran Church in Tennessee was organized near Shelbyville about 1825 by the Rev. William Jenkins, who must be looked upon as the pioneer pastor of Lutheranism in these regions.

The first German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nashville was organized in 1859, and the work prospered until 1861. Until the fall of Fort Donelson services were continued uninterrupted in the Courthouse, when the Federal army took possession of it. An invitation to hold services in the German Methodist Church was accepted, and later services were held in the council room, but as soldiers were quartered above it this was soon abandoned. Services were then held in the Second Presbyterian Church.

In 1867 services were held for the first time in the church on North Market Street, occupied by the congregation until the present church on Fifth Avenue, between Union and Cedar Streets, was purchased from the First Baptist congregation.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in North Nashville was organized as a mission, but is now an independent organization.

There are about 400 Lutherans in Nashville, and the churches are affiliated with the Olive Branch Synod.



INTERIOR OF WOODLAND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Rev. W. L. Caldwell, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is not strong in Nashville. The Central Tennessee Conference was organized in 1880. It has forty-two ministers, 7,456 members, and church and parsonage property amounts to \$140,730. There are two colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, the Tennessee Conference and the East Tennessee Conference. They have 361 ministers and a membership of 14,761, and church and parsonage property valued at \$388,210.

United Brethren.

Nashville has four United Brethren Churches. The Presiding Elder of one of the Western conferences, with headquarters at Dickson, has jurisdiction over the larger of the Nashville churches. Nashville is in the jurisdiction of the Southern District, under Bishop Carter, of Chattanooga.

Christian Church.

The Christian Church numbers something like 3,500 communicants in Nashville, and there are about twenty church buildings.

The first Christian Church was formerly located on Church Street where the Vendome Theater now stands, and when organized it was a Baptist Church.

The record book of its early days was entitled "The Records of the Baptist Church of Nashville, July 22, 1820." Rev. Philip S. Fall, who became pastor of the church in 1826, was a Kentuckian, and even before coming to Nashville his mind had undergone a radical change as to the proper method of reading the Scriptures and of teaching them, as well as for the proper authority of denominationalism. He became convinced finally that baptism as a system was not identical with Christianity as a system, but believed that Baptists, as a people, were

nearer the Scriptures than any others, and that they would welcome a still closer conformity to the sacred model. Dr. Fall's convictions were not unknown to the leading members of his congregation, as he had openly announced them at a Kentucky association some time previous. The day that he preached his first sermon he stated his full conviction that no congregation worshipped according to the New Testament that did not attend to the Lord's Supper on every Lord's Day. Later, only three members dissenting, the congregation decided to attend regularly to this act of divine worship. Only four members dissented and these were given letters of dismissal.

The congregation continued to worship in the Church Street building and some time later built a new church on Fourth Avenue. This was destroyed by fire in 1855 and the old building was then reoccupied.

Dr. R. Lin Cave, one of the leading ministers of Nashville, was pastor of the First Christian Church when the new church on Seventh Avenue, North, now occupied by the congregation, was built. It is one of the city's handsomest churches and the cost of the entire property was about \$45,000.

Dr. Cave is now pastor of the Woodland Street Christian Church, which was organized as "The Edgefield Christian Church" in May, 1872, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The house of worship was dedicated on the first Sunday in July, 1878. The church is located on Woodland Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The Seventeenth Street Christian Church (East) is one of the newer Christian churches of the city, and this congregation has recently erected a handsome new church.

Seventh Day Adventists.

The Seventh Day Adventists are very strong in Nashville, and this city is considered headquarters for the denomination in the South. The growth of the denomination in Nashville, both in numbers and in importance, has been phenomenal.

One of the largest printing plants of the denomination is located in North Nashville. Starting in a store twelve years ago, this enterprise has grown to a large plant, covering several acres and employing hundreds of hands. Its work includes the publication of several papers and magazines, thousands of tracts, pamphlets, etc., besides many volumes and subscription books.

The Nashville Sanitarium, located on the Murfreesboro road, is the outgrowth of the first work done in the city. Another sanitarium is operated near Madison, closely adjoining the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute.

One of the nine food factories of the denomination is located near Madison and is known as the Nashville Food Factory.

The Southern Missionary Society, with offices in Nashville, has a wide local field of operation. A number of mission and industrial schools and a large manual training school are conducted as a part of the work for colored people. A paper is also published in the interest of this department.

The headquarters of the Southern Union Conference were placed in Nashville in 1901. Five years later the Southern field was divided and the Southeastern Union Conference was formed of a part of the territory, with offices in Atlanta.

The leading church of the denomination in Nashville is located at 500 Fatherland Street (East), and is reached by the Fatherland car.

Pentecostal.

One of the largest churches in Nashville is the Pentecostal Tabernacle, located at 125 Fourth Avenue, North, of which Rev. J. O. McClurkan is pastor. This church gives more to missions per capita than any church in Nashville. The doctrine of sanctification is preached, although the congregation is composed of members of various denominations and the work is interdenominational.

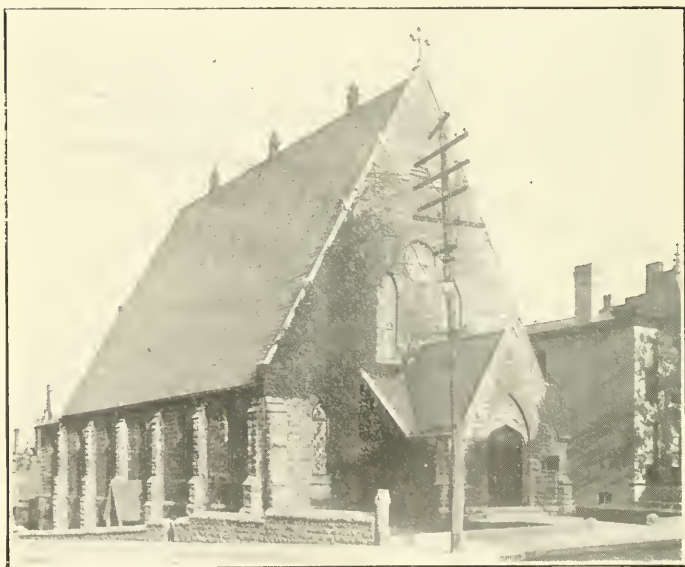
Congregational.

The first, and for many years the only, church in Nashville of this denomination was Fisk Memorial Chapel, at Fisk University, organized by Prof. H. S. Bennett many years ago.

Howard Church, located at 214 Twelfth Avenue, North, was organized November 2, 1876.

St. Mary's Chapel is located at 2012 Twelfth Avenue, North.

There is no church of this denomination for white people in Nashville.



FIRST CHURCH, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
Formerly Church of the Advent.

H. M. Mason, Reader.

Christian Science Church.

The first Christian Science Church in Tennessee was organized about seventeen years ago in Memphis. The church in Nashville was organized January 2, 1905.

The handsome church now owned and occupied by the Christian Scientists is located on Seventh Avenue North, between Broad and Commerce Streets. This property was purchased recently from the Church of the Advent. It is one of the handsomest church properties in Nashville. H. M. Mason is reader.

The Christian Science reading room is in the First National Bank Building, No. 1013.

Catholic Church.

The first authentic record of the visit of a Catholic priest to Tennessee was in 1820, when Father Abell came from Bardstown, Ky., to attend the few Catholics then in Nashville. He immediately set about building the little church on Capitol Hill, which lasted up to 1847—when the present old Cathedral was built—and was then converted into St. John's Hospital. Father Abell continued to visit Nashville up to 1824, when Father Durbin took his place, and up to 1838 Father Durbin had charge of all the Catholics in Tennessee, besides those of his home missions in Kentucky.

Thus in 1837 Tennessee had no resident priest. But in that year the Diocese of Nashville was created, cut off from Bardstown, now Louisville, Ky., and Father Richard Pius Miles, O. P., was consecrated as its first Bishop in October, 1838. He arrived in Nashville before the end of the year to find in the whole Diocese, embracing the whole of Tennessee, but one little church, not one priest subject to him, and but a mere handful of Catholics.

Early in 1839 Bishop Miles set about visiting his vast Diocese. He rode on horseback as far as Jonesboro, East Tennessee, finding but few Catholics here and there

and on his return he declared that the Catholics in Tennessee did not number more than 300. But he was not dismayed.

In 1844 the cornerstone of the Cathedral in Nashville was laid, and it was dedicated December 31, 1847. Bishop Miles, in 1847, reported to Rome that he had six priests, six churches, three chapels and a Catholic population of 1,500.

In 1860 Bishop Whelan succeeded Bishop Miles. The breaking out of the war set all his plans at naught and forced him to turn his attention to the wants of the soldiers and to the protection of the churches already built. He saw his Cathedral at Nashville converted into a hospital to be used for the wounded and sick soldiers, and the material used for military purposes. His failing health compelled him to resign as Bishop of Nashville in 1863.

Bishop Feehan succeeded Bishop Whelan in 1865. His work was the work of restoration, to repair the ruin and retrieve the losses wrought by the war. St. John's Church in Edgefield had been burnt down and was succeeded by St. Colomba's Church in 1881, and in various parts of the Diocese mission churches were built, some of which soon had resident pastors. In 1880 Bishop Feehan reported to Rome that there were in his Diocese thirty churches, eighteen of which had resident pastors; fifty stations regularly served by missionaries, and a Catholic population of 20,000.

During the incumbency of Bishop Feehan occurred the epidemics of 1873, 1878 and 1879, so fatal especially to the Catholics of Memphis.

In 1880 Bishop Feehan was promoted to the Archbishopric of Chicago and was succeeded by Bishop Rademacher where the prelate of Chicago had laid it down in Tennessee. St. Joseph's, Nashville, was built in 1895, and the new church at Chattanooga dedicated; also St. Patrick's Church, Nashville, in 1891.

Bishop Rademacher was transferred to Fort Wayne in 1893 and was succeeded July 25, 1894, by the present

Bishop, the Right Rev. Thomas S. Byrne. Since the advent of Bishop Byrne the church has made rapid strides.

Tennessee has twenty-five churches with resident pastors and thirteen churches without resident pastors. Besides these, there are seventy-three stations without churches, but visited regularly.

There are in Tennessee thirty-one Diocesan and fourteen regular, in all forty-five: fourteen young men are studying for the priesthood in various colleges.

The Catholic population of the State is about 20,000.

The priesthood of Tennessee has been signally honored, three of its members having been promoted to bishoprics outside the State—Bishop Scannell, of Omaha, Neb., who had been pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Nashville; Bishop Morris, of Little Rock, Ark., who had been pastor of the Cathedral at Nashville, and Bishop Farrelly, of Cleveland, O., who had also been pastor of the Nashville Cathedral.

The present organization of the Diocese of Nashville is as follows: Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Sebastian Byrne, D. D.; Vicar General, the Very Rev. D. J. Murphy; Secretary, the Rev. M. A. Kasper.

Consultors and Infirm Priests' Fund—The Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, Vicar General; John K. Larkin, the Rev. Hugo Fessler, O. F. M.

Ecclesiastical Court for Matrimonial Cases—Judge, the Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, Vicar General.

Ecclesiastical Curia for Disciplinary Cases—The Very Rev. John K. Larkin, Procurator Fiscalis; Rural Deans, the Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, Vicar General, and the Rev. Thomas V. Tobin.

Synodal Examiners—The Rev. D. W. Ellard, the Rev. P. J. Gleeson, the Rev. J. K. Larkin, the Rev. E. Gazzo, the Rev. T. V. Tobin.

Diocesan School Board and Examiners of Teachers—The Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, Vicar General; the Rev. P. J. Gleeson, the Rev. D. W. Ellard, the Rev. J. K. Larkin.

Commission of Accounts—The Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, Vicar General; the Rev. T. V. Tobin, the Rev. J. J. Graham, the Rev. T. C. Abbott.

Irremovable Rectors—The Very Rev. D. J. Murphy, St. Patrick's Church, Memphis; the Rev. D. W. Ellard, St. Columbus' Church, Nashville.

Diocesan Director for the Propagation of the Faith and Diocesan Director for Priests' Eucharistic League—The Rev. T. C. Abbott.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

Nashville boasts of no handsomer architectural ornament than the new Cathedral, School and Episcopal Residence now in course of erection on Broad Street near Twentieth Avenue. The three buildings will be uniform in style and will represent all that is most chaste and dignified in their architectural lines. The Pro-Cathedral is used pending the completion of the Cathedral.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Mary's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue near Cedar, is one of the oldest and most historic churches of Nashville, and around the stately old edifice many tender memories cling.



Jewish Population.

AMONG the first Jewish families to settle in Nashville were Aaron Londe, Elias Wolf, David Elsbach, Isaac Gershon, Myer Sulzbacher, Henry Harris, E. Franklin and Z. Levi.

In October, 1851, the Israelites residing in the city called a meeting in the house of Isaac Gershon and organized the first Jewish benevolent society in Nashville. Seven acres of land were purchased on the Buena Vista pike for a burial ground and a room was rented for a synagogue on North Market Street, Mr. Henry Harris officiating as reader.

The first rabbi engaged was Mr. Alexander Iser, a native of Polish Russia, with a salary of \$600 a year, with perquisites.

Shortly after his arrival the society was dissolved and the first Hebrew congregation formed under the title of Mogen David ("Shield of David") at the suggestion of Isaac Gershon, as a compliment to the county. A charter was granted by the Legislature in 1854 and the congregation rented Douglass Hall, corner Market Street and the Square.

In 1862 the first Reformed congregation, in opposition to the Orthodox, was organized, and they assumed the name of Benij Jrashren (Sons of Jerusalem). A burying ground was purchased for their separate use. After six years the congregations united in 1868 under the title of K. K. Arvooh Schoeleun (Lovers of Peace). In 1872 the foundation of the present temple was commenced on Seventh avenue between Church and Commerce Streets. The

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temple was finished in 1877 and is a handsome piece of architecture of the Byzantine type. It was designed by W. Dobson and cost about \$40,000.

Since 1879 the old Polandish mode of worship was abolished and substituted by the reformed mode of worship, called *Min hag America* (the Custom of America). Many took offense at this and organized a new congregation under the name of K. K. Adath Israel, by electing I. B. Cohen President and L. Rosenheim Vice-President. They worshiped at first in a hall in Mr. Rosenheim's house, 118 Third Avenue, North. They style themselves an Orthodox congregation.



Salvation Army.

The work of the Salvation Army in Tennessee was started in Nashville June 8, 1890. In addition to their religious work, which is conducted on evangelistic lines, the Salvationists do an immense amount of practical charity work. They maintain cheap lodging houses and, so far as possible, seek to make their beneficiaries self-respecting by having them earn their board and lodging.

The first officers of the Salvation Army in Tennessee were Maj. and Mrs. J. T. Dale. In 1896 William Quick was in charge of the work in Nashville. He was succeeded the following year by John Newcomb. Roper was succeeded in 1903 by Adjutant and Mrs. Wilber Gale. "Divisional headquarters" were in operation in Nashville in 1901-1902, under Maj. and Mrs. William Andrews. Adjutant and Mrs. Coate came in January, 1905. The industrial department in Nashville is conducted by Adjutant and Mrs. George McClelland, and headquarters are located at 308 1-2 Cedar Street.

The Salvation Army Industrial Home is located at 206-210 First Avenue, North.



COMMODORE VANDERBILT MONUMENT.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Vanderbilt University.

THE keynote of Nashville's educational system is Vanderbilt University, the gift of the Vanderbilt family, and under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Vanderbilt has given to American political activities: Two United States Senators—Fletcher of Florida and Reid of Arkansas; three Governors—Patterson of Tennessee, Folk of Missouri, and Cruce of Oklahoma; and J. C. McReynolds, assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, who prosecuted the Tobacco Trust case. In educational work Vanderbilt is represented by: Dr. E. E. Barnard, of the University of Chicago, one of the world's greatest astronomers; E. B. Craighead, President of Tulane University; Alfred Hume, Vice-President of the University of Mississippi; H. M. Snyder, President Wofford College; W. A. Webb, President Central College; Walter Deering and W. H. Hulme, Professors in Western Reserve University; J. Perrin Smith, Professor in Leland Stanford University; Edwin Mims, Professor in the University of North Carolina; C. L. Thornburg, Professor in Lehigh University; A. T. Walker, Professor in the University of Kansas. In Vanderbilt University three deans are Vanderbilt alumni: Allen G. Hall, Dean of the Law Department; J. T. McGill, Dean of the Department of Pharmacy; Henry W. Morgan, Dean of the Dental Department.

In the religious world a great many of the leading ministers in the Southern Methodist Church were educated in the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University. Special mention might be made of the late Bishop John J. Tigert and of Bishop Walter A. Lambuth. Tchi Ho Yun, a graduate of Vanderbilt, has filled many positions of importance in Korea. As Minister of Education he

was one of the most important citizens in the empire. Since the domination of Japan he is in charge of educational work.

Vanderbilt has a total asset of about \$3,000,000, donated principally by Cornelius Vanderbilt, "the old Commodore," W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, grandson of the founder. It operates academic, engineering, Biblical, law, medicine, dental and pharmaceutical departments. It is located on a beautifully shaded campus of sixty-two acres, about two miles from the heart of the city, on West End Avenue, one of the most beautiful residence streets in the United States. On this campus there are eleven college buildings and eight residences for professors. The Law School, Dental School and Medical School occupy buildings in other portions of the city. There are 125 members of the faculty. The institution has a student body of a little over 1,000, gathered from twenty-eight States and China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama and Russia. Vanderbilt is the collegiate athletic center of the South.

The arrangements recently perfected for the taking over by Vanderbilt University of the old Peabody campus in South Nashville required the removal of the Dental Department from its former home on Vauxhall Street, or Ninth Avenue.

The work of this department has been moved to the building on the former Peabody campus known as the Model School Building, which has been enlarged and its capacity increased.

The future of the Medical Department of the University is more vitally affected by the taking over of the Peabody campus than any of the other departments of the University.

The spacious buildings on the Peabody campus have been completely remodeled and offer every facility for an enlarged work.

The University of Tennessee, which has been operating its Medical Department in connection with the Uni-

versity of Nashville, has decided to withdraw from this territory. The combined school, therefore, closed.

Circumstances have seemed to put upon Vanderbilt University a great responsibility in this field. Galloway Memorial Hospital has secured a plot of ground on the Vanderbilt Medical campus and will there establish its plant. In coming years the Galloway Hospital expects to devote itself largely to charitable work, and arrangements have been agreed upon by which this work will be committed exclusively into the hands of the Vanderbilt Medical faculty. This will greatly increase opportunities for medical research and open up a new and attractive field for public service.

George Peabody College

George Peabody College for Teachers has an endowment immediately available of \$1,900,000, and there is being added to this an endowment of \$1,500,000, making a total of \$3,400,000. Its mission is to provide teachers for the South. Its chief sponsor is the Peabody Board of Trust. Contributions also come from the George Peabody Educational Fund, the State of Tennessee, the City of Nashville, the County of Davidson, the University of Nashville, and the alumni of that institution, of whose academic department Peabody is the successor. Peabody College was established and merged with the literary department of the University of Nashville in 1875. It has turned out over 10,000 alumni, and has probably exercised as vital an influence on the life of the Southern States as any other educational institution. As a teachers' college Peabody has but a single rival, the Teachers' College of New York, Columbia University.

Linked with the history of the famous old institution of which the present George Peabody College for Teachers is the outgrowth, is the history of higher education in Tennessee. Its inception dates back to the pioneer days of Nashville, when Gen. James Robertson was representing the new county of Davidson in the Legislature of North Carolina.

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BELMONT COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN, NASHVILLE, TENN.
CENTRAL GROUP OF BUILDINGS AND PORTION OF SOUTH PARK.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT ideal—fifteen acres of magnolia, rare shrubbery and forest trees, on a hill-top in the beautiful West End of the "Athens of the South." Every urban advantage combined with privacy and quiet.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES represented in this year's attendance alone, nearly twenty per cent coming from the North. While Belmont is

essentially Southern in fact, it is national in character and spirit, affording students from all sections the inestimable benefit of association and friendship with other representative young women of the whole country.

TWELVE SCHOOLS including all branches of *Music, Art, Domestic Science and Home Economics, Expression and Physical Culture*, besides the various Academic Schools.

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By an act of the Legislature in 1796 it was provided that the buildings be erected, and Gen. Jackson and Gen. Robertson were appointed to superintend the erection of the building. Gen. Jackson was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1791 to November 26, 1805. As Davidson Academy the institution continued for twenty-one years.

The conception of the conversion of the academy into a college was brought about by a petition to the Legislature in 1806, and it subsequently became Cumberland College.

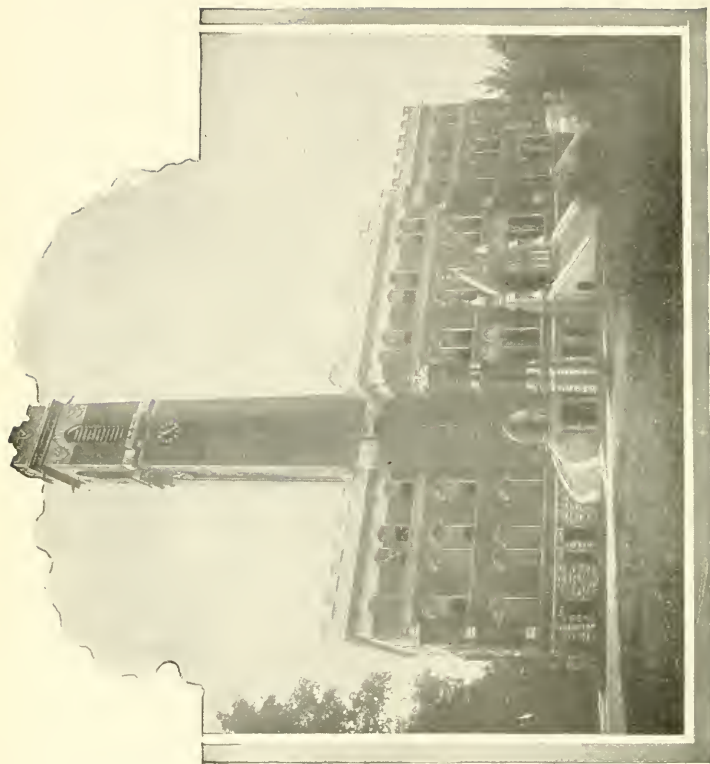
In 1824 Philip Lindsley declined the Presidency of the College of New Jersey to accept the Presidency of the institution, then the University of Nashville. His quarter of a century of service meant a great deal to the progress of education in the entire South.

In 1850, having had a brilliant career, the University was compelled to suspend its work for want of funds. At this period the Medical Department of the University of Nashville was organized and the buildings for the Literary Department were erected in 1853-54. In 1855 the Literary Department was re-opened with Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson at its head.

After the war the trustees of the University located the Montgomery Bell Academy in the buildings of the Literary Department. The fund for this academy was derived from a bequest of \$20,000 by the late Montgomery Bell, a man whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the iron industry of the State, and who had the honor of furnishing to Gen. Jackson, at the Battle of New Orleans, all of the cannon balls used in that famous conflict.

The establishment of the Normal College of the University was the rehabilitation, in a more vital form, of the literary and scientific departments of the University.

The idea of a State Normal School had an able and brilliant advocate as early as 1855 in Robert Hatton, the gifted and eloquent advocate of popular education.



MAIN BUILDING, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

In 1873 Dr. W. P. Jones introduced two bills in the Legislature of Tennessee. One was passed and became the present public school law of the State.

Since 1865 the State Teachers' Association had been active and indefatigable in bringing the necessity of the Normal College before the public as the culmination of the public school system of the State. The State, not having provided the funds necessary for a full development of the purposes of the act authorizing the establishment of the Normal School, the University of Nashville generously offered to suspend its literary department and devote its buildings, grounds and funds (with the exception of those appropriated to the use of the Medical College) to it. The Peabody Education Board supplemented this offer by an offer of \$6,000 per annum for two years. The institution was organized December 1, 1875.

The reorganized institution now is the George Peabody College for Teachers, and the new campus adjoins that of Vanderbilt University. Five handsome buildings will adorn this splendid campus and the completed plans comprise fifteen buildings. Chancellor Bruce R. Payne, a man of classic culture and commanding personality, is at the head of the institution.

Fisk University

Fisk University is perhaps the best known institution for the education of the colored race in the world. It is located at the northwest border of the city and is reached by the Jefferson Street car.

Fisk University emanated from a school for colored people begun in October, 1865, near the "Chattanooga Depot," under the auspices of the American Missionary Association of New York and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati. It first occupied the large hospital buildings donated by the United States Government, and known in war times as "The Railroad Hospital." The school was named for Gen. Clinton B. Fisk,

who was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in command at Nashville when the school was opened and who entered heartily into the enterprise.

Under the management of Prof. John Ogden the school at once became prosperous. During the first two years upwards of twelve hundred pupils were in attendance. Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, donated from the Bureau funds \$7,000 to the school for educational purposes. It was then decided to incorporate the institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes. It was accordingly chartered under the name of Fisk University, August 22, 1867. George L. White became teacher of music in the institution and his rare skill in training voices was responsible for the organization of the Jubilee Singers, who soon became world famous.

When the crisis came and the need of funds with which to maintain the institution was urgent Mr. White conceived the idea of raising money by taking his little band of singers to the North.

How well the plan succeeded is shown by the fact that the travels of the Jubilee Singers during Mr. White's incumbency netted the institution \$150,000. They visited England, where they were received with the greatest consideration by the Queen, the Premier, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and other dignitaries of Church and State. On this visit they cleared \$50,000. Later they visited Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Germany and Switzerland, and with the money they earned a tract of twenty-five acres of land was purchased on an eminence a mile northwest of the Capitol.

Ground was broken for the University building January 1, and the cornerstone laid October 1, 1873. The building was named Jubilee Hall in honor of the band of singers through whose exertions the means for its erection were procured. Jubilee Hall was dedicated January 1, 1876, in the presence of a vast audience of both sexes. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk read congratulatory dispatches from England and other foreign countries. The United States

Government was represented by the Sixteenth Infantry Band.

The style of the building is modern English, with trimmings of native limestone, and over the main entrance on the south front is a bust of Abraham Lincoln.

The grounds were named Victoria Square in grateful acknowledgment of kindness shown the singers by Great Britain.

Visitors are welcomed to Fisk University, and President Gates takes great interest in showing them through the famous old institution.

The museum is especially interesting. In natural history, geology, mineralogy, ethnology there is a collection of over 3,000 specimens. These are well arranged and labeled, the whole covering 650 square feet of shelf room.

The library numbers 1,700 volumes, and additions have been made annually from the interest of the Dickerson Literary Fund, a fund contributed by the Sunday Schools of Great Britain.

At chapel services on Sunday morning the music is especially beautiful, as the Jubilee Singers are at their best. Each year "The Messiah" or one of the oratorios from the masters is given and the occasions are anticipated with pleasure by the music-loving public.



Colleges for Women.

BELMONT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN has a charming environment. The campus comprises the grounds of an old Southern home.

Ward Seminary was founded in 1865 by Dr. W. E. Ward, one of the most distinguished educators of his day. The Seminary's main buildings are located on Eighth Avenue, but it has in Ward Place another home more removed from the bustle of the city.

Boscobel College was founded in 1890 with the purpose of giving at the smallest possible cost higher edu-

cation of young women. It is located on a beautifully shaded campus overlooking Cumberland River.

Radnor is a suburban institution for young women, and has made an unusual record in giving to its students educational trips, complimentary.

Buford College, for the higher culture of young women, has twenty-five years of history behind it. It was established at Clarksville, but was later removed to Nashville because of the manifold educational advantages here.

St. Bernard Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, has been engaged since 1864 in the work of educating young women.

St. Cecilia Academy is one of the ante-bellum institutions of learning of this section, having been founded in 1860. The buildings stand upon an eminence north of the city, overlooking the valley of the Cumberland River.

The school is under the supervision of the Dominican Sisters, whose special calling is the education of youth. Although established and maintained by the Catholics, the institution has always been patronized by all denominations.

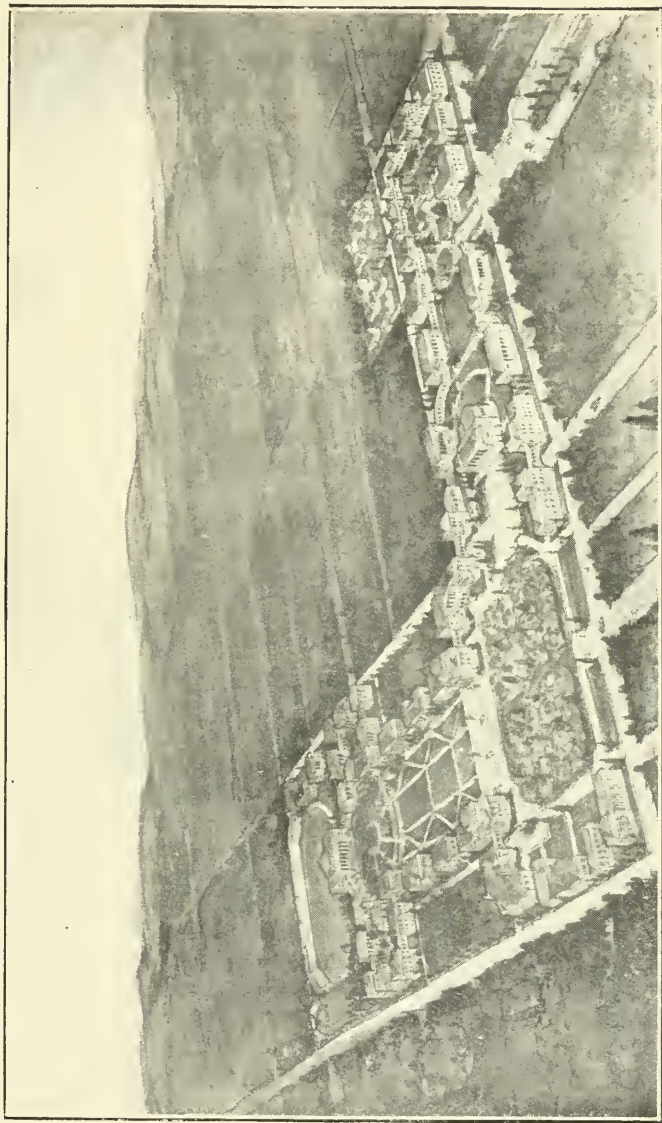


Preparatory Schools

Among the leading preparatory schools for boys are Bowen School, where two Tennessee Rhodes scholars have been prepared for Oxford; Wallace University School, established in 1886; Montgomery Bell Academy, mentioned under Peabody College for Teachers; Duncan Preparatory School, and People's School. Battle Ground Academy is located at Franklin.

Normal School

Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute is located on a 400-acre farm ten miles from the heart of the city. It is a training school for teachers, who have, in addition to the usual normal course, opportunities along agricul-



THE NEW GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

tural and other industrial lines, preparing them to conduct rural industrial schools. The industries—farming, gardening, dairying, cottage building, domestic science, nursing, etc., are given equal prominence with the literary subjects. A rural sanitarium is operated in connection.

Watkins Night School

Watkins Institute, endowed by Samuel Watkins to enable the youth of Nashville without means to acquire information, is a free night school in which there are seven hundred people, 90 per cent. of whom are engaged during the day in stores, shops and factories, and without this school would be unable to secure an education. A large number of foreigners here learn to speak, read and write English. Another department of Watkins Institute is a public art school.

Visitors are welcomed between 7 and 9 p.m., and there is no more interesting place about the city.

Prof. Alexander Fall is Principal and he is assisted by an excellent corps of teachers. A number of new departments have recently been added.

John Hill Eakin Institute.

This institution was founded by Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Eakin for the purpose of providing vocational and supplemental education for employed boys and young men. It constitutes the Educational Department of the Nashville Young Men's Christian Association. The Institute aims primarily to prepare young men and boys for an occupation, or for doing a better quality of work in their present position.

The John Hill Eakin Institute comprises five distinct schools: The Schools of Commerce and Finance, The Technical School, The Night High School, The Law School, The Group of Special Vocational Courses.

In the School of Commerce and Finance courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography and allied subjects are con-

ducted. A course in Higher Accountancy is also offered, which furnishes the training required by an auditor or a certified public accountant.

The Technical School affords an opportunity to learn a definite trade, or to secure a larger technical training in a trade already followed. Some of the subjects offered are Bookbinding, Printing, Plumbing, Carpentry, Applied Electricity, Shop Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing and Automobile Operation and Repair.

The Night School course includes the usual high school studies, about twenty "units" being offered. Sixteen units are required for graduation.

In the Law School, instruction is given in those subjects usually included in a three years' law course.

In the Special Vocational courses the fundamental principles underlying each occupation are presented by successful business men. Some of the courses offered are Salesmanship, Advertising, Real Estate, Journalism and Public Speaking.

Parochial Schools

The Cathedral School has its home in one of the handsomest buildings of the Catholic Church in Nashville. Architecturally it is a model, the building and equipment having received the personal supervision of Right Rev. Thomas Sebastian Byrne, Bishop of Nashville.

St. Patrick's School in South Nashville was established nineteen years ago under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. Rev. Father T. C. Abbott is the Principal, and the enrollment is 150.

St. Columba's School is another flourishing Catholic school, under the management of the Dominican Sisters. This institution has existed for more than thirty-five years.

The Assumption School in North Nashville is also under the charge of the Dominican Sisters. It has a large enrollment, does practical work and has attained an educational standard of very high grade.

St. Joseph's School has a course of study including the primary, intermediate and grammar departments, with a two-year business course. The department of music is an excellent feature of the school.

Religious Schools

The projected American Interchurch College for Religious and Social Workers is, in effect, a university of church colleges with a central, non-denominational entity providing library and other facilities. It aims to work in co-operation with denominational boards so as to secure the best possible training of specialists in moral, social and religious leadership. There is to be a central building, occupied by the college itself, with its various facilities. Already there are denominational dormitories and training schools, owned and controlled by the denominations themselves. An endowment of \$1,100,000 is being raised.

The purpose of the Methodist Training School is to train missionaries and other Christian workers for service in the Church. Its departments are: Bible Training School, Nurse Training School, Training for Church Musicians, and Training for Kindergarten.

Nashville Bible School, under the control of the Christian Church, recognizes the Bible as a text book to be studied and recited by pupils every day. Not from a doctrinal standpoint, but for its historical facts, and lessons of morality. The institution does not confine its work to a study of the Bible, however, but is a regularly organized college, with courses leading to the usual bachelor degrees.

Fanning Orphan School is probably the only school in the United States that divests itself of reformatory ideas, and yet gives its pupils thorough training in all the every-day domestic duties that are becoming more and more a necessity in education.

Pentecostal Training Home for Girls was opened by Mrs. Tim H. Moore in December, 1907, to afford education

and advancement to girls from homes of destitution. It is partly supported by monthly donation from the Court. It is essentially faith work. There are thirty-two pupils in the school, ranging in age from two to seventeen years.

Trevecca College for Training Christian workers is one of the most valuable institutions of the kind in Nashville. It is operated in connection with the Pentecostal Tabernacle, on Fourth Avenue, North, of which Rev. J. O. McClurkan is the head.

Battle Ground Academy.

Within easy reach of Nashville by steam or electric cars is one of the historic spots of the State, the famous battlefield of Franklin. Here was fought until the twilight of November 30, 1863, one of the most bloody battles of the Civil War. Repeated efforts have been made to have this battlefield made a National Park in commemoration of the undaunted heroism exhibited by both armies, but so far it has not been done. It is said that in this battle the number of killed in proportion to the number engaged was larger than in any battle of the war.

Perhaps a more fitting, if less pretentious, memorial has been created, however, in the establishment upon the soil thus consecrated a school for boys, known as Battle Ground Academy. Surely the hallowed memories clustering about the spot cannot fail to aid in arousing a spirit of worthy achievement in boys who receive their early training amid such surroundings. The school has already established an honorable record in the standing of the boys who have gone out from its tuition. Its graduates have made a splendid record for themselves in the Southern and Eastern universities and professional schools, to most of which they are admitted without examination. In business also they have shown that their equipment is adequate.

Visitors to the battlefield will find at the school building maps and records of the battle, issued by the War Department, to all of which they may have ready access.

Public Schools

Nashville's public school system consists of thirty-three plants, the center of the system being the new High School. This splendid new building is located on Broad Street and Eighth Avenue, nearly opposite the United States Custom House, and the cost of the building is \$300,000.

Prof. J. J. Keyes is Superintendent of City Schools, with offices in Hume School on Ninth Avenue, one block south of Broad.



ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOL.

Colored Schools

The Academy and Industrial School of the Immaculate Mother is a day school for colored girls and small boys, under the direction of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, for Indians and colored people, founded in 1905 by Mother Katherine Drexel of Philadelphia.

Fisk University began its career in an abandoned army barracks in 1866. It now owns property valued at \$400,000 and had, in 1910, 538 students. An extended history of the University will be found elsewhere.

Walden University was established in 1866, under the name of Central Tennessee College, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has Academic, Normal, Law, Theological, Medical, Music and Commercial Departments. It draws its student-body not only from the States of the Union, but from regions more remote—Africa, Hayti, Jamaica, Central America, British Guiana and South American countries.

Meharry Medical College

Meharry is the Medical Department of Walden University. It takes its name from the five Meharry brothers who contributed liberally to its support. Dental and pharmaceutical departments are operated in connection. The George W. Hubbard Hospital is also under the direction and is the property of Meharry.

Roger Williams University has accomplished as much as any other for the higher education of negroes, and under difficulties greater than most. Its handsome buildings were destroyed by fire a few years ago, and its grounds were sold. Practically unaided, it was under the necessity of establishing itself on new grounds in new buildings. This it has done successfully.

Fireside School was established with the purpose of elevating and purifying the home life of the negro people as well as to educate the children of that race. It is

achieving a large measure of success. It publishes an official organ, "Hope," which has a circulation of 16,500 copies, going into as many negro homes of the South, carrying a message for moral and social uplift.

The new State Normal School for colored students is soon to be in operation in Nashville.



FISK UNIVERSITY.

Shoes and Hosiery



For eighteen years
the name

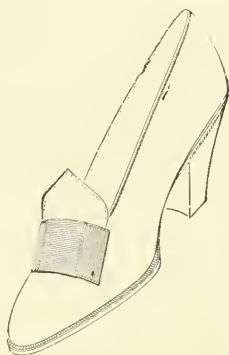
“Meadors”

on shoes has im-
plied the best.

Staple and Novel Styles in Shoes and
Slippers in the better grades.

A most complete
Hosiery Department

*“The House that
Strives to Please”*



Jno. A. Meadors & Sons

408 Union St.

Nashville, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Board of Trade

PROMINENT among the commercial organizations of Nashville is the Board of Trade, which is the result of the fusion of the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association, which was effected February 1, 1906. Its Presidents have been: Leland Hume, Sam G. Douglas, Robt. L. Burch, E. W. Foster, E. A. Lindsey, Jos. Frank and R. H. Dudley.

The objects of the Nashville Board of Trade are to promote the commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of Nashville; to advance its sanitary conditions, educational and transportation facilities; to advertise Nashville and its advantages, and to advance the general welfare of Nashville and her people.

The rooms of the Board, Stahlman Building, are open at all times during business hours, and the services of its secretaries are always available to visitors who are interested in the city of Nashville.

The officers and directors are: Houston Dudley, President; E. M. Foster, First Vice-President; T. Garland Tinsley, Second Vice-President; Eugene S. Shannon, Secretary; C. C. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary; E. R. Burr, Treasurer.

Commercial Club

The Nashville Commercial Club is a concrete expression of the faith of Nashville business men in the future of the city. Occupying a handsome home on the corner of Union Street and Third Avenue, in the heart of the financial section of the city, it numbers among its large membership leading men in the various commercial and industrial activities of Nashville.

Focused in the larger organization are the allied interests of the various commercial and industrial bodies of the

city and in the Commercial Club they have found a melting pot for ideas that has been found of great benefit to the members, no matter in what channel their individual interests may be directed. Combining the common interest of all, it conflicts with none, and both business and social meetings are held at the Commercial Club.

Any business man visiting Nashville will miss a distinct pleasure if he fails to see the handsome interior of the Nashville Commercial Club.

A reciprocal agreement for an exchange of courtesies, carrying with it an interchangeable membership arrangement, has been made by the Commercial Club with twenty-eight similar organizations over the country.

A complete list of clubs in the reciprocal agreement with the Nashville Commercial Club is as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., Mercantile and Manufacturers' Club; Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of Commerce; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Commercial Club; Chattanooga, Tenn., Commercial Club; Cincinnati, O., Business Men's Club; Cleveland, O., Chamber of Commerce; Davenport, Ia., Commercial Club; Duluth, Minn., Commercial Club; Huntsville, Ala., Business Men's Club; Indianapolis, Ind., Commercial Club; Kansas City, Mo., Commercial Club; Louisville, Ky., Commercial Club; Lincoln, Neb., Commercial Club; Memphis Tenn., Business Men's Club; Mobile, Ala., Commercial Club; Montgomery, Ala., Business Men's League; New Orleans, La., Progressive Union; New York, N. Y., Arkwright Club; Ogden, Utah, Weber Club; Oklahoma City, Okla.,

CARR TAILORING COMPANY

"HAND-MADE TAILORING FOR MEN"

210 FIFTH AVE., NORTH

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Chamber of Commerce; Omaha, Neb., Commercial Club; Paducah, Ky., Commercial Club; Richmond, Va., Business Men's Club; San Francisco, Cal., Commercial Club; Sioux City, Ia., Commercial Club; St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Club; Tacoma, Wash., Commercial Club.

The large private dining room on the second floor of the building was designed especially for the convenience of the many business organizations of the city which meet weekly, usually for luncheon.

The officers are: C. H. Brandon, President; Charles H. Barham, First Vice-President; R. Hughes Worke, Second Vice-President; W. R. Manier, Secretary; Sam S. Wharton, Treasurer. The Board of Governors consists of Brown Buford, J. A. Cayce, Jr., W. Lewis Davis, Hamilton Love, Charles S. Martin, Byrd Murray, A. E. Potter, A. B. Ransom, Henry Tietlebaum and Sam S. Woolwine.

Retail Merchants' Transportation Association

The Retail Merchants' Transportation Association is an auxiliary of the Board of Trade, by which the out-of-town shoppers are invited and urged to visit Nashville and make personal inspections of the splendid stocks carried by its retail houses. Railroad fares are refunded where purchases amount to a certain amount. A large increase is noticeable in the number of fares paid within the past year, the report being as follows:

Number of shoppers	3,003
Goods sold.....	\$119,424 59
Cost of transportation.....	17,826 10
Cost to sell.....	6 1-2 per cent.

The officers are: Oliver J. Timothy, Chairman; F. W. Foulks, Secretary.

Merchants' Transportation Association.

One of the most active departments of the Board of Trade is the Merchants' Transportation Association. It is through the efforts of this department that a large

number of out-of-town buyers are brought to Nashville to make their wholesale purchases. This department is composed of forty-nine jobbing firms and nineteen manufacturing concerns.

Merchants' Transportation Association of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' Department.

The officers of this Association are: L. Jonas, Chairman; E. S. Shannon, Secretary; C. C. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary; Executive Committee, E. O. Harris, Sam Levy and H. C. Niles.

Industrial Bureau

The Board of Trade is closely affiliated and connected with the Industrial Bureau, a separate organization to which many matters are daily referred. The Industrial Bureau was formed by concentrating the energies of a few leaders in the Board of Trade in a separate and distinct department. A large sum of money was immediately raised by the citizenship of Nashville, a charter secured and for the purpose of advertising Nashville and securing manufacturing plants this department was launched. Their efforts have been crowned with success from the beginning, and Nashville is known better today than possibly any other Southern city on account of the enormous amount of publicity given through this department.

The officers of the Industrial Bureau are: Johnson Bransford, President; John M. Gray, Jr., Vice-President; Robert L. Burch, Chairman Executive Committee; A. P. Foster, Secretary; T. G. Garrett, Treasurer.

Traffic Bureau

One of the auxiliary organizations of the Board of Trade is the Traffic Bureau. While operating under a separate charter, it is working harmoniously and jointly with the Board of Trade in all matters having to do with rates and transportation. It is through this departmen-

in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the Industrial Bureau, that an effort is being made to reduce the rate on coal to Nashville. Should these efforts be crowned with success it will mean an annual saving to the people of Nashville of something like \$300,000.

The officers of the Traffic Bureau are: Chas. S. Martin, President; W. L. Davis, Vice-President; Walter H. Clark, Secretary; Chas. M. Morford, Treasurer; T. M. Henderson, Commissioner.

Nashville-Made Goods Club

The Nashville-Made Goods Club seeks to educate the people upon the advantages of using Nashville-made goods, not only to the home consumer, but to the factories located here.

The slogan of the Club is "Nashville Made, Excellent in Grade, and Quality Unsurpassed."

Nashville Builders' Exchange

The Nashville Builders' Exchange is one of the strongest and best exchanges in the South. Handsome offices are maintained on the second floor of the Stahlman Building. Sixteen contracting firms have offices there and there are about 110 members. Not only members but all who are interested in building interests are expected to drop in between 11 and 12 o'clock each day.

E. CALVERT

P. R. CALVERT

CALVERT BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

AND MINIATURE PAINTERS

CORNER FOURTH AVENUE, NORTH, AND UNION STREET

PHONE MAIN 202

NASHVILLE, TENN.

For the instruction of its members the Nashville Builders' Exchange inaugurated a series of lectures, delivered at its regular meetings. These lectures embody the scientific treatment of every branch of the building business.

Bureau of Employment

The Board of Trade has made every effort to bring to the city tangible assets in the shape of desirable citizens, but the importance of holding these citizens, especially the younger men and women, had not been reckoned with. It was for this purpose that the Bureau of Employment was established, and through its influence a large number of young men and women have been assisted in making advantageous connections, thereby keeping them in Nashville.

City Beautiful Association

One of Nashville's newest and most progressive civic organizations is the City Beautiful Association, of which Mr. Haiden Dodd is Secretary and General Manager. The object of the organization is to make Nashville a more beautiful city by stimulating civic pride among its citizens. The City Beautiful Association was set on foot by the Nashville Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Alf T. Merritt is President.

Real Estate Exchange.

All of the leading real estate firms of Nashville are represented in the Nashville Real Estate Exchange. Mr. A. G. Merritt (R. W. Turner & Co.) is President, and Collin A. Winter is Secretary.

Travelers' Protective Association.

The Travelers' Protective Association is represented in Nashville by a large membership. The local organization is known as Post B.

Retail Shoe Dealers.

The retail shoe men have a progressive organization. Allen Meadors is President of the National Shoe Dealers' Association. Mr. Richard Hall, of Branham & Hall, is Secretary of the local organization.

Lumbermen's Club.

The lumbermen of Nashville are especially progressive, and owing to the great importance of Nashville as a lumber market the Lumbermen's Club is one of the city's most prominent commercial organizations. Hamilton Love is President and Cecil Ewing is Secretary.

Breeders' Association

The Tennessee Breeders' Association has a large membership and meets annually in Nashville. The officers are: C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, President; L. H. Gwaltney, Hickman, Vice-President; E. B. Tucker, Smyrna, Secretary-Treasurer; Executive Committee, S. N. Warren, Spring Hill; W. H. Carpenter, Brush Creek; Dr. C. Bailey Bell, Nashville; J. F. Hobbs, Lawrenceburg.



GROUP OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

Manufacturers Organized.

There are over 300 manufacturers in Nashville and there is a splendid spirit of co-operation among the members of the local Manufacturers and Producers' Association. The meetings are held at the Commercial Club.

All of the various lines of commercial activity are represented by organizations in Nashville. Besides those mentioned there are:

The American Institute of Banking, 1015-1016 First National Bank Building.

City Salesmen's Association, J. C. Quinn, Secretary, 202 Stahlman Building.

Ex-Commercial Travelers' Club, Wm. C. Pollard, President; meets at Board of Trade.

Honest Weight League, 1017 First National Bank Building, J. Briggs McLemore, President.

Nashville Board of Underwriters, 1227 Stahlman Building, Jos. B. McKee, Secretary.

Nashville Clearing House Association, N. P. LeSueur, President.

Nashville Credit Men's Association, 807 Stahlman Building, George M. Thomas, Secretary.

Nashville Grain Exchange, W. R. Cornelius, Jr., Secretary.

Nashville Strawberry Association, A. W. Freeman, Secretary.

Retail Furniture Dealers' Association, Walter Sanford, Secretary.

Surety and Casualty Association of Nashville, A. B. Benedict, Secretary.

Wagon and Carriage Dealers' Association, 202 Stahlman Building, J. J. Todd, Secretary.

Tennessee Underwriters' Association, No. 8 Noel Block, Chas. B. H. Loventhal, Secretary.

Tennessee Poultry Association; Secretary, John A. Murkin, fifth floor First National Bank Building.

Southeastern Millers' Association, 908 First National Bank Building, J. B. McLemore, Secretary.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Centennial Club

NASHVILLE is noted for its progressive women's clubs. Leading the list is the Nashville Centennial Club, having a handsome permanent home at 121 Seventh Avenue, North, which was the gift of the President, Mrs. John Hill Eakin.

This club is the outcome of the Executive Board of the Woman's Department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, hence its name. Its officers are: President, Mrs. John Hill Eakin; Vice-President, Mrs. James S. Pilcher; Vice-President, Mrs. Percy Warner; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Matilda A. Porter; Recording Secretary, Miss Sarah Scoggins.

Housekeepers' Club

The Housekeepers' Club also boasts of its own home, an elegant house on Eighth Avenue, two blocks south of Broad Street, the gift of the President, Mrs. Walker Edwards.

The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Walker Edwards; First Vice-President, Mrs. Roger Eastman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. W. Dillon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. R. Freeman; Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander Fall.

Literary Clubs

The Query Club stands pre-eminent among the literary clubs, both by right of its age (twenty-six years) and the high order of the work done. The officers are: Miss Mary Lou White, Chairman; Miss Thea Scruggs, Secretary; Miss Anne Hillman Scales, Treasurer, with Misses Della Dortch and Mary Eskine Ramage forming the Executive Committee.

The Review Club, one of the oldest and most conservative, was organized sixteen years ago by Mrs. Jere Baxter. Mrs. A. W. Wills was its President for several years. Mrs. Walter Stokes is the Secretary.

The Magazine Circle is another of Nashville's exclusive literary clubs. The officers are: Miss Bloomstein, President; Mrs. Percy Lovenhart, Vice-President; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Saul Gordon; Secretary, Miss Bertha Jonas; Treasurer, Mrs. Alex Weinbaum.

The Twentieth Century Club also goes in for earnest work. The officers are: Miss Mamie Spence, President; Miss Sallie R. Cornelius, Vice-President; Mrs. V. T. Grizzard, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Myrtle Holmes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. S. Webb, Custodian.

The Kipling Club, established about sixteen years ago by Mrs. Horace Vandeventer, at first made a study of Kipling. Since then it has taken up other subjects. Miss Flavel Wilkin is President. The club's membership is limited to twenty, with no honorary or associate members. The year's work closes with an annual picnic at the country home of one of the members. Besides Miss Wilkin, President, the other officers are Miss Medora Cheatham, Vice-President, and Miss Jean Ramage, Secretary.

Belmont Magazine Club has a restricted membership and is purely for literary study.

In the Rutledge Magazine Club reviews are given from the leading magazines. Mrs. E. C. Wright is President; Mrs. E. S. Culbert, Secretary.

Vanderbilt Woman's Club is composed of the wives of the members of Vanderbilt University's faculty. The officers are: President, Mrs. R. B. Steele; First Vice-President, Mrs. Allen G. Hall; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Witherspoon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. T. McGill; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Lou Harris; Treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Glenn; Literary Committee, Mrs. L. G. Noel, Chairman; Mrs. J. P. Gray, Mrs. W. F. Tillet, Associates; Musical Committee, Mrs. J. B. Keeble, Chair-

man; Mrs. B. F. Young, Mrs. J. H. Kirkland, Associates. The club has an active membership of forty-four, with four associate members and thirty-five honorary members.

Friday Literary Club is the outgrowth of the Tea and Repartee Club. Begun as a social afternoon club, it has gradually changed its character until today it is one of the leading literary clubs of the city. Mrs. George E. Blake is President. This club contributes a traveling library to women in remote neighborhoods.

The Art Literary Club is another club doing serious work along literary lines. The officers are: Miss Alice Sparks, President; Miss Martha James, Secretary.



CENTENNIAL CLUB.

The Potpourri Club is composed of the younger members of society. The club was begun by a party of school girls in order to keep up with the great movements of the day. It has broadened its scope until it has gained for itself an enviable place among the literary clubs. Miss Mary Brown Eve is President.

The leading Shakespeare Club in Nashville meets each Saturday afternoon in the apartments of Mrs. H. M. Doak in the Vauxhall. This club has been in existence for about twenty years. It has no set program, no year book and no officers. Its mode of study differs entirely from that adopted by all other clubs, but the results are perfectly satisfactory. The members are drawn from the deepest thinkers and number among them Nashville's brightest women.

Mrs. E. G. Buford's Shakespeare Club is another club that devotes its meetings to Shakespeare. Mrs. Buford is President and leader.

The Magazine Club, another literary club, has for its President Mrs. John W. Thomas.

The Inquirers' Club is an organization of West Nashville.

Tennessee's Press and Authors' Club is what its name would indicate. The brightest newspaper women and writers in Nashville are active members in this organization. The meetings are delightful occasions, where the members meet and exchange ideas. The Nashville branch counts among its members several writers of national reputation. The club has recently built an attractive log home near Bloomington Springs, where the convention will be held each year.

There is no club in the city that is doing more thorough work than the Metaphysical Club. Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page is the President and leader. This is another club with few rules, and the only necessary quality for admittance is an earnest desire to study. Several times during the year brilliant speakers address the club.

Musical Clubs

In the musical clubs the MacDowell takes precedence. This club, established several years ago, has from the very first been recognized as a power in the musical development of Nashville. Mrs. M. M. Gardner is President. This club is affiliated with the Centennial Club and is known as "The MacDowell Section of the Centennial Club."

The Vendredi Musical Club is composed of the younger musicians. Miss Frank Hollowell is President; Vice-President, Miss Daisy Sartain; Treasurer, Miss Florence Odil; Secretary, Mrs. Harold Greene.

The Music Study Class, recently organized by Mrs. Francis Bent, is what its name would imply. The officers are: Honorary President, Mrs. Francis Bent; President, Miss Aleda Waggoner; First Vice-President, Mrs. Guilford Dudley; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary Brown Eve; Chairman of Program Committee, Miss Sarah Bradford.

The Camerata Club is a musical club of students. Miss Frances Sullivan is its leader.

Miss Ruby Manning is leader of the Sigma Mu Club. The membership of this club is composed of girls and boys of Northeast Nashville.

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ORGANIZATIONS.

Historical, Educational and Patriotic.

Tennessee Historical Society.

MANY years ago a society for the collection and preservation of historical papers, relics, antiquities, etc., existed in Nashville. The date of its organization is not known. In May, 1857, after some years of inactivity, the society was again brought to life.

In January, 1860, the society received from Egypt the fine Egyptian mummy, sent by Col. J. G. Harris, of the United States Navy.

The society has a very interesting membership, composed of some of the most scholarly men in the State. Meetings are held regularly at the rooms of the society on Sixth Avenue, North. Description of the Historical Society Museum will be found under the head of "Historic Interest."

Tennessee Woman's Historical Association.

Tennessee Woman's Historical Association was organized at the suggestion of S. A. Cunningham, October 3, 1903. It was the first association in Nashville to have for its special work the preservation of the old City Cemetery; also the association desired to establish an historic museum in the History Building at Centennial Park. The first suggestion to build a memorial gate at the old City Cemetery was presented to Tennessee Woman's Historical Association, and by the generous contributions of many citizens and friends a memorial gate has been

built and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies November 1, 1908.

Mrs. Eugene Crutcher was President of the association when the memorial gate was built. Mrs. Thomas M. Steger was chairman of the memorial gate committee.

Tennessee Branch National Society United States Daughters of 1812.

The Tennessee branch of the National Society United Daughters of 1812 was organized by Mrs. Thomas Buford in Nashville, May 7, 1909. The object of the society is the preservation of the history of the War of 1812, locating the graves of the soldiers of that war buried in Tennessee, and marking of historic spots. Mrs. Thomas Buford is President.

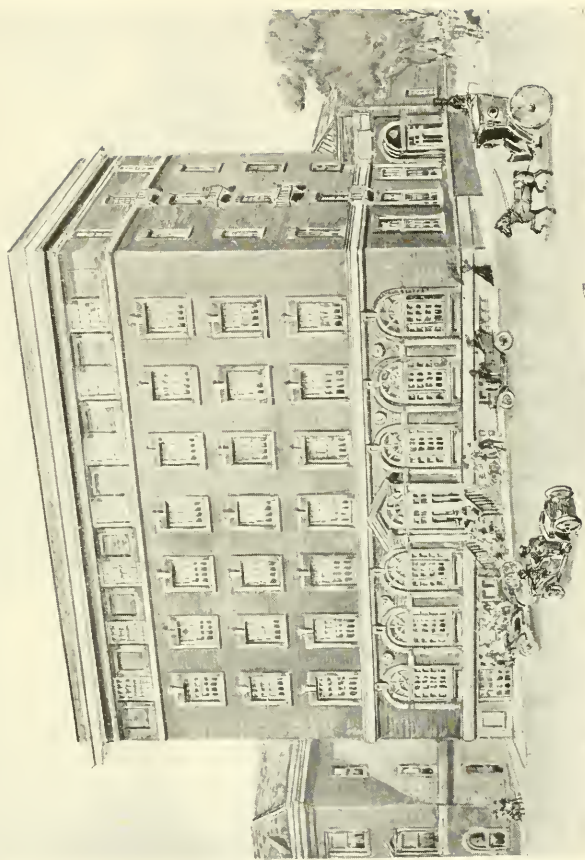
Watauga Cumberland Settlers' Association.

The Watauga Cumberland Settlers' Association was organized by Miss Susie Gentry, of Franklin, September 18, 1907. The object of the organization is the study of Tennessee history, the marking of historic spots, and the preservation of the history of the "State Builders" in the State Archives. This is purely a State organization, and none but native Tennesseans are eligible, whose ancestors were members of the Watauga or Cumberland Settlements from 1769 to 1796, not after the territory became a State.

Miss Susie Gentry is founder and President.

Daughters of American Revolution.

Nashville has three D. A. R. Chapters. Cumberland Chapter D. A. R. was organized February 1, 1893. Besides sending yearly contributions to Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., it contributed largely to the State monument to Revolutionary heroes, erected at Nashville in February, 1910. It has co-operated with other chapters in the support of a school at Flag Pond, Tenn. Miss Carrie Simms is Regent.



Y. W. C. A.

Campbell Chapter D. A. R. was organized December 20, 1894, by Mrs. James R. Pilcher. The chapter is named in honor of Gen. William Campbell, of Virginia, who was in command of the American forces at King's Mountain. Mrs. G. P. Edwards is Regent.

Col. Thomas McCory Chapter was organized February 16, 1910, at the home of Mrs. William G. Spencer, and was named in honor of Mrs. Spencer's grandfather, Col. McCory. Mrs. Alex Caldwell is Regent.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

According to Mrs. William Hume, State Historian, the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Tennessee began their work in 1861-65. Mrs. Hume says:

"Relief societies were formed all over the State for the purpose of caring for the sick and disabled Southern soldiers.

"In Nashville a large number of our mothers and grandmothers had connected themselves in this devoted service and formed a society with Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter as President. This society had the official recognition and authority of the Secretary of War. Wherever the sick or wounded were found loving hands ministered to their necessities.

"At the last dinner given by the Auxiliary in 1892 Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of Nashville, suggested the idea of consolidating or uniting all the organizations of Southern women in one body. Mrs. Goodlett wrote a letter to every organization of which she could hear, also to many prominent women all over the South, inviting them to meet on September 10, 1894, in Nashville for the purpose of organization. At the first meeting Georgia, Tennessee and Texas were represented. They were called 'National Daughters of the Confederacy.' A constitution was formed and Mrs. Goodlett was elected President and Mrs. John P. Hickman Secretary.

"Mrs. M. C. Goodlett was the first to conceive the idea of consolidating the work of all Southern and Con-

federate women in what is now the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

There are five U. D. C. Chapters in Nashville, as follows: No. 1, Mrs. E. W. Foster, President; Kate Litton Hickman, Mrs. John P. Hickman, President; William B. Bate, Mrs. M. M. Ginn, President; First Tennessee Regiment, Mrs. Reau E. Folk President; Harriet Overton, Mrs. Isabella Clark, Honorary President.

Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association.

This association was organized in 1906 at the suggestion of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson. The officers are: President, Dr. Louis E. Wilson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Vice-President, Mr. William F. Yust, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary, Miss Mary R. Skeffington, Nashville.

Tennessee Library Association.

Headquarters of the Tennessee Library Association are located in Nashville. It was organized in 1902 for the promotion of library interest in the south. Mr. G. H. Baskette is President.

The Old Oak Club.

At the call of the late Mr. Herman Justi about ten gentlemen met in the Watkins Institute in November, 1887, to organize the Old Oak Club for the purpose of discussing topics of general interest. The membership is limited to twenty-five. Dr. W. H. Witt is President.

Southern Association of College Women.

The Nashville Chapter of the Southern Association of College Women was organized in January, 1907, to cooperate with the general association in its efforts to promote the higher education of women in the South. Miss Caroline Carpenter was first President. Miss Anne Scales is President.

Mothers' Congress.

The Tennessee branch of the National Congress of Mothers was organized in Nashville at the Hermitage Hotel, January 24, 1911. Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, President of the National Congress, conducted the organization session, at which Mrs. G. H. Robertson was elected President of the Tennessee branch.

The officers for Middle Tennessee are: President, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher; Vice-President, Mrs. Boyd Drake; Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Murray.

South Carolina Society.

The officers of the South Carolina Society are: Mrs. L. F. Beatty, President, and Mrs. H. J. Mikell, Secretary, and the following ladies are charter members: Mesdames L. F. Beatty, W. F. Bolling, Avery Carter, J. P. Crawford, L. C. Glenn, R. E. Hart, Elma Martin, H. J. Mikell, Herman Walker, W. M. Warterfield, W. H. Webb, J. N. Stone and Misses Gordon and McDuffy.

Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Nashville branch, was organized in 1893. Mrs. William Hume is Directress.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic was first organized in Tennessee in 1866, a provisional department being formed in December of that year. August 18, 1868, a permanent department was organized, with F. W. Sparling as Commander. It is said that Mr. Sparling designed the Grand Army badge while he was serving as Inspector-General of the order. There were seventeen posts in the State December 31, 1868. George H. Thomas Post, Nashville, was the largest, standing the leading with 600 members.

In 1883 the organization was resuscitated under the leadership of Col. Edward S. Jones, who was appointed Provisional Commander of an undesignated territorial jurisdiction department. The Department of Tennessee and Georgia was chartered February 26, 1884, by Robert B. Beath, the then Commander-in-Chief. By general orders, dated December 11, 1888, from William Warner, National Commander-in-Chief, it was ordered that the Department of Tennessee and Georgia thereafter be known as the Department of Tennessee. Up to this date there had been organized seventy posts in the department, but ten were taken from the list and transferred to the Departments of Georgia and Alabama, leaving in Tennessee a membership of 1,317.

East Side Civic Club.

One of the most progressive civic clubs of Nashville is the East Side Civic Club, which has done practical and very effective work under the leadership of Mrs. Y. W. Haley, the President. Other officers are: Mrs. B. H. Spain, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. H. Sory, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. L. Jones, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary Hall, Treasurer.

South Nashville Federation.

The South Nashville Federation of Women has a membership of about 400. The object is civic improvement, and many worthy undertakings have been successfully carried out. The most important has been in connection with the restoration of the old City Cemetery. The elimination of a very unsightly and objectionable portion of the city known as "Black Bottom" is also one of its objects. Mrs. E. F. Turner is President.

Nashville Equal Suffrage League.

The Nashville Equal Suffrage League was organized in September, 1911, with the following officers: Mrs.

Guilford Dudley, President; Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, Vice-President; Mrs. Willoughby Williams, Treasurer; Mrs. T. G. Settle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, Corresponding Secretary. The League holds open meetings on the first Friday evening in each month and business meetings on Saturday afternoons, at Carnegie Library.

The Westwood Equal Suffrage League Auxiliary to the Nashville Equal Suffrage League was organized in February, 1912. Mrs. G. W. Petway is Superintendent.

Nashville Art Association.

Pre-eminent among the larger clubs is the "Nashville Art Association." It was founded in 1883 by the late Dr. J. P. Dake. It has for its purpose the fostering and uplifting of the art interests of the city and also the creating and encouraging of advanced schools of art.

Through its "Outdoor Department" the "City Beautiful" movement was launched and fostered. Mrs. Alex Caldwell is Chairman for this department.

One of the association's greatest public benefactions has been the inauguration of a series of free organ recitals given every two weeks on Sunday afternoon at Christ Church. The best artists of the city have contributed to these programmes.

The association is working toward the establishment and maintenance of a public art gallery and museum, and a start has already been made toward a collection of paintings. Mrs. J. C. Bradford is President.

Story-Tellers' League.

The Nashville Story-Tellers' League is a wide-awake organization that is growing in usefulness to the public and interest to its members. Much fine foundation work was done by Dr. W. J. Morrison, first President of the organization, and under the presidency of Mrs. Chas. W. Haden the league has continued on a progressive career.

The meetings are held on Saturday afternoon of each week in the Assembly room of Carnegie Library, and all interested in the art of story-telling are invited.

At the same time Children's Story Hour is conducted in the Juvenile Department of Carnegie Library. At both meetings the best story-tellers of the city participate in the programmes.

School Improvement Association.

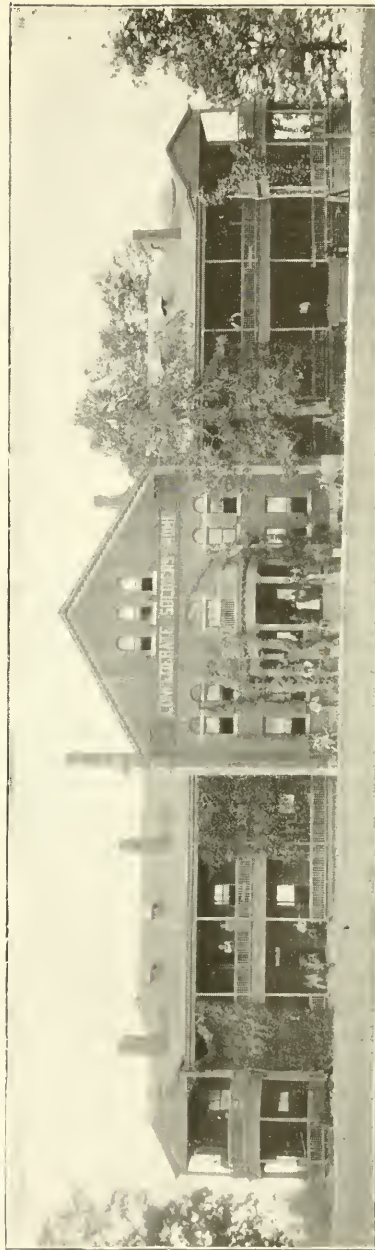
With Miss Virginia Pearl Moore at its head, the Tennessee School Improvement Association, with headquarters at the State Capitol, has accomplished much. So notable has been the work of Miss Moore that she attracted the attention and her work enlisted the interest of the educational and agricultural authorities of the United States Government, and she has been placed at the head of the Girls' Demonstration work in Tennessee, working as special agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. This work for girls corresponds to the Corn Club work for boys, and Miss Moore has the State well organized for effective work.

Tennessee has about 40,000 members of the School Improvement Association. Ninety per cent. of the counties of Tennessee are organized and in six months \$35,000 was raised, without any taxation whatever, by the local School Improvement Association for the improvement of rural schools.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Tennessee in 1882. The membership in the State is over 5,000, and the State President is Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, of Fayetteville.

Miss Lillie O'Daniel is President of the Davidson County W. C. T. U., which includes all of the unions of Nashville.



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Anti-Saloon League.

Nashville is headquarters for the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League. Dr. H. B. Carre, of Vanderbilt University, is President, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton is Secretary. Offices are located in the Stahlman Building, and the telephone number is Main 778.

Confederate Veterans

Frank Cheatham Bivouac, No. 1, was organized in October, 1886, Maj. R. H. Dudley being first President. After the organization of the United Confederate Veterans at New Orleans in 1889 it became Camp No. 35, U. C. V.

Nashville Anti-Tuberculosis League

The Nashville Anti-Tuberculosis League was organized in 1909, and in 1911 Mr. J. D. Strain, a trained worker, was placed in charge as Secretary. The office is at Seventh Avenue, North, corner Union Street. The telephone number is Main 419.

Nashville Boys' Club

The Nashville Boys' Club is located on Sixth Avenue, North, near Church Street. The Newsboys' Association is an affiliated organization. Meetings are held on Sunday afternoon, and the attractive club house is kept open for the use of the boys.

Social Clubs.

Social life in Nashville, outside of the homes, centers largely in the Hermitage Club, the Golf and Country Club, the Centennial Club, the Housekeepers' Club and other clubs of the city. The Hermitage has a history that is full of interest, and the handsome club house on Sixth Avenue, North, has been the scene of many brilliant events. It was here that Grant had headquarters during the Civil War.

Fraternal Organizations.

NASHVILLE occupies a commanding position with the various orders. The Masons are especially strong. They own extensive property, including an Orphanage. One of the leading Scottish Rite Masons in the world, Hon. James D. Richardson, is a nearby resident. The late Hon. John L. Nolen, of Nashville, was Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the time of his death. Dr. R. L. C. White was the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal of the Knights of Pythias when he died. Alfred Aldred, of Nashville, at the Atlantic City convention in 1911 of the Legion of the Red Cross was elected Supreme Commander of the order. James H. Baird, for years Supreme Commander of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, is a resident of Nashville. One of the strongest lodges of Elks in the country is here.

Masons.

On June 24, 1812, Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, was instituted by dispensation from the Most Worshipful Robert Williams, Grand Master of North Carolina, by Robert Searcy, the oldest Past Master present.

The first petition for initiation was presented by George Morgan, October 20, 1812. He was elected February 23, 1813, and was initiated, together with Samuel V. D. Stout and Joseph Ward, March 25, 1813. The first person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this lodge was Wilkins Tonnebill, who was initiated April 24, 1813, and passed and raised on the 28th of the same month.

On December 27, 1813, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee having been established, of which the Most Worshipful Thomas Claiborne was the first Grand Master, Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, surrendered the charter received from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and took out a dispensation under the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, bear-

ing date of February 8, 1814, and at the following annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee a charter was granted by the name of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, located at Nashville, and it has continued in existence from that time to the present.

Sam Houson was initiated in this lodge April 19, 1817. John Catron, afterwards Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, also united with the lodge.

Order of Eastern Star.

The Buena Vista Chapter, No. 75, meets on the third Friday night in each month at the hall, corner Ninth Avenue and Cheatham.

East Nashville Chapter, No. 1, meets at Cherokee Hall, Foster Street, corner Third, on second and fourth Fridays in each month.

Rock City Chapter, No. 2, meets at Masonic Temple on the first and third Fridays.

Royal Arch Masons.

Cumberland Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., meets at Masonic Temple on the second Thursday in each month.

Other chapters are: Edward G. Corbitt Chapter, No. 147; Nashville Council, No. 1.

Scottish Rite Masons.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies sitting in the Valley of Nashville, Orient of Tennessee, are: Mogedah Lodge of Perfection, No. 7; Immanuel Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 8; St. Michael Council of Kadosh, No. 2, and Trinity Consistory, No. 2.

Odd Fellows.

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized in Tennessee was Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, which was instituted June 1, 1839, in Nashville, on Market



HEADQUARTERS I. O. O. F. OF TENNESSEE.

Street, in a building opposite Union Street. Linsfield Sharpe, a special deputy from Baltimore, was the instituting officer and ten names were enrolled as those of charter members.

The next lodge organized in Nashville was Lodge No. 2, which became large and influential. After a brilliant career it ceased to exist during the Civil War, most of its members having joined the Confederate Army. The order soon began to spread out from Nashville, and for many years was most prosperous. More than half the lodges became defunct during the Civil War, but since that time the order has taken on new life in Tennessee.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee was instituted August 10, 1841; the Grand Encampment July 21, 1847, and the Rebekah Assembly October 16, 1894.

The I. O. O. F. Library and reception rooms are located at 119 Seventh Avenue, North.

Knights of Pythias.

The third lodge on the roster of Tennessee Pythianism was Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, Nashville, which has been in continuous existence since November 30, 1871, the date of its institution. Many of its charter members are still alive and loyal to the order.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee was instituted at Nashville April 2, 1872. Only six lodges were then in existence.

When San Francisco was destroyed by the earthquake, funds for the Pythian sufferers went forward from everywhere, but the Domain of Tennessee contributed more according to membership than any other State in the Supreme Realm.

The business office of the Grand Lodge is that of Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and this has been held in Tennessee by six men, namely: W. B. Thompson, nine years; R. L. C. White, twelve years; Alexander Allison, seven years; E. B. Wilson, one year; W. K. Abernathy, one year; W. D. Fox, the present incumbent, seven years.

Tennessee Pythianism has turned from the stereotyped practices of older fraternities and is building on the Cumberland plateau near Tullahoma a home that holds within its scope every phase of moral life. There will it store its archives, imbed its traditions and upbuild its strength. The annual conventions of the Grand Lodge are held at this home, Ovoca. Without a dissenting voice the Grand Lodge put itself behind this great movement, and the future of the order in this domain cannot be foretold if present indications mean anything, so great will that future be. Not only to care for the widow and the orphan, sustain the indigent and needy, but to go outside the pale of Pythianism and help all humanity, is the object of "Ovoca."

The Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, constitutes an important auxiliary of the order.

Authorized and recognized by the supreme authority of the Knights of Pythias, the Pythian Sisterhood constitutes an auxiliary of marked excellence and influence.

While the Knights of Khorassan have no special official relations with the bodies of Pythianism, nobody can be admitted to a temple who is not a Pythian in good and regular standing.

Red Men.

The Improved Order of Red Men enjoys the distinction of being the oldest fraternal organization of purely American origin. Its existence is contemporaneous with that of the United States, and its history can be definitely traced back to 1760.

The Great Council of Tennessee was instituted on the second sun Hot Moon, G. S. D., 378 (June 2, 1869), although prior existence is claimed under the direct supervision of the Great Council of the United States. L. M. Tempie, acting under authority of the Great Icohonee, called the meeting to order, and was in turn elected the first Great Sachem; P. R. Albert being elected Great Chief of Records. From that date the order was steadily advanced.

At present sixty-one active tribes are located in the Reservation, with a membership the personnel of which is equal to any organization in existence.

A number of Tennessee Red Men have received high honors at the hands of the Great Council of the United States. In G. S. D., 393 (1884) W. H. Hyronemus was elected to the exalted stump of Great Incohonoe, a position he filled with signal ability.

A. G. Rutherford, another Tennessee Red Man, has, by sheer force of character, advanced in the councils of the order until at present he is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Great Council of the United States, a position that requires rare judgment and keen intellect.

Glenn Henderson, Nashville, is Great Keeper of Records.

Order of Elks.

No Elk Lodge in the United States has a handsomer club house than has the Nashville Lodge of this popular order.

Since 1907 the membership of the order has more than doubled, now totaling over 1,200. The elegant lodge house on Sixth Avenue, North, is valued at about \$135,000, and is spacious, elegant and beautiful.

On the lower floor are offices, reception rooms, cafes, etc., while on the second is located the splendidly equipped library, and on the third the spacious ballroom.

The library occupies the entire front of the second floor and is one of the most elegant and complete features of the Elks' club house. The large and constantly increasing collection of books to be found therein are circulated among the members of the order and their families.

The equipment of every department of the building is modern and of the most elegant character.

The Nashville Elks are noted for their charities. Each Christmas they entertain about 3,000 children with a mammoth Christmas tree, from which gifts are presented to each child.

Royal Arcanum.

The Royal Arcanum is one of the strongest fraternal insurance organizations in the State of Tennessee. The first council in this grand division was instituted in Nashville May 22, 1878. As the number of the council was 92, it will be seen that Tennessee was among the first of the States to extend a welcome to the then comparatively new institution. The Nashville Council, No. 92, was instituted under the personal supervision of Past Supreme Regent D. Wilson.

Tennessee now has forty councils of the Royal Arcanum, nine of which are located in Nashville. Each of the other large cities of Tennessee has several councils and representative branches of the Arcanum are located in all the places of considerable size in the State.

Three councils are located in Nashville—Nashville, No. 92; Old Hickory, No. 299; Magnolia, No. 295; Edgefield, No. 314; Hermitage, No. 966; Loring, No. 1429; Dixie, No. 1447; East Side, No. 1475; Richland, No. 1767.

The Patricians.

The Tennessee Phalanx home office is located in Nashville, and the meetings are held biennially. The other organizations of the order are as follows: Primrose Primary, No. 1; Palmer Primary, No. 3; Prismatic Primary, No. 5; Palmetto Primary, No. 7; Plenary Primary, No. 77.

National Union.

The National Union is represented in Nashville as follows: A. R. Marks Council, No. 541, Nichol Building, 407 1-2 Union Street; Bob Hatton Council, No. 625, Nickel Hall, corner Fourth Avenue and Troost; Tennessee Council, No. 642, Weakley Hall, Woodland and Fifth; Hermitage Council, No. 709, Jefferson, corner Seventh; John Sevier Council, No. 276, Foster and Second Streets; Maine Council, No. 820; Smiley Lodge, No. 90, Odd Fellows' Temple; Aurora Lodge, No. 105, Aurora Hall; St. George Lodge,

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316 1-2 Cedar; Centennial, No. 31, Ratterman's Hall; Old Fellows' Temple; Jos. B. Pettit Lodge, No. 279, Pettit's Hall; Woodbine Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Temple, and Nashville Encampment, No. 1, Odd Fellows' Temple. Chief Patriarch is J. W. Thompson.

Order of Golden Cross.

The United Order of the Golden Cross was incorporated in Tennessee July 4, 1876. The four cardinal principles upon which the organization was based are: Women's fraternal rights, temperance, Christianity and home protection. The original members of the order were members of the Good Templars.

The first commandery was organized in Nashville May 9, 1886, with eleven members. A few days later ten names were added and by the end of the following month the organization had forty-three members.

Since its organization the order has paid in beneficiaries about \$10,539,468.76, of which more than half a million dollars has been turned over to widows and orphans in Tennessee.

Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith.

The Nashville Lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith has 175 members. This is the largest and oldest Jewish fraternal organization. It has a membership of about 33,000, divided into more than 330 lodges and ten grand lodges, distributed all over the United States, Germany, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Egypt and Palestine. The order was established in 1842.

Knights of Columbus.

The Knights of Columbus constitute one of the strongest orders in the city. The handsome club room of the order is at 219 1-2 Fourth Avenue, North. Regular meetings are held every Thursday night. Many handsome social affairs are given by the K. of C.

Knights of the Maccabees.

Centennial Tent, No. 15, Knights of the Maccabees, meets second and fourth Thursday nights in each month in American Musician's Hall, 210 1-2 Union Street.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

There are three lodges of the Knights and Ladies of Honor in Nashville, as follows: Harmonia Lodge, No. 1501; Sylvan City, No. 5, and Myrtle Lodge, No. 82.

Independent Order of Foresters.

Nashville Court, No. 4601, meets in the Hitchcock Building monthly. L. A. Gupton is Chief Ranger and A. R. Allen is Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America.

There are three camps of Modern Woodmen of America in Nashville, as follows: Tennessee Camp, No. 11952, 407 1-2 Union Street; Wesley Bryant Camp, No. 12232, 4900 Charlotte Avenue, and Rock City Camp, No. 12383, 219 1-2 Fourth Avenue, North. W. S. Johnson is State Consul.

Woodmen of the World.

Nashville has the following camps of Woodmen of the World: Cherry, No. 9, Richland Hall; Cedar, No. 25, 316 1-2 Cedar; Centennial, No. 31, Ratterman's Hall; Old Hickory, No. 295, 425 Eleventh Avenue, South; Rosewood, No. 33, Carroll and Second Avenue; Pine Tree, No. 34; Sycamore, No. 125, Cheatham and Ninth Avenue.

Order of Eagles.

Nashville Aerie, No. 86, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized Sept. 12, 1900, with 76 charter members. Today there are nearly 400 members on its books. Outside of Nashville the Eagles have six large Aeries in the State.

Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Organizer for Tennessee of the Junior Order United American Mechanics is E. B. Martin, 517 Second Avenue, South, Nashville. The councils are: Washington, No. 5; Eureka, No. 206; Good Will, No. 6; Guiding Star, No. 7; Richland, No. 16; Jewel, No. 48; Eastland, No. 188; Grandview, No. 213; Belmont, No. 232.

Sailors.

There are nine lodges of Sailors in Nashville. Headquarters of the Fleet are located at 208 First National Bank Building. J. P. Cherry is Admiral. The lodges are organized as Ship Ideal, No. 1; Ship Merrimac, No. 3; Ship Nashville, No. 2; Ship Anchor, No. 9; Ship Rosewood, No. 10; Ship Mayflower, No. 31; Ship Sunlight, No. 40; Ship Volunteer, No. 49; Ship Zion.

Catholic Knights of America.

There are three branches of this order in Nashville, as follows: Branch No. 1, 329 Deaderick Street; St. Cecilia Branch, No. 3 (first and third Sundays in St. Mary's Cathedral at 2:30 p.m.); St. Columba's Branch, No. 68 (St. Columba's School, second and fourth Sundays at 2:30 p.m.).

Tennessee Fraternal Congress.

The Fraternal Association of Nashville is composed of representatives of about ten of the leading orders in the city. The officers are: Frank J. Bath, Elks, President; W. M. Sidebottom, Golden Cross, Vice-President; W. H. Gray, Royal Arcanum, Secretary; A. H. Hampson, Sailors; Clarence R. Jackson, Red Men; Maj. W. H. Sloane, Knights of Pythias; W. S. Johnston, Modern Woodmen of America; J. S. Neely, National Union; J. W. Patrick, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

The office of the Secretary is No. 4 Noel Block. The meetings are held annually on the fourth Wednesday in January in Nashville.

PARKS.

NASHVILLE has many parks of unusual beauty. The Park Commission was organized in 1901, and is composed of F. P. McWhirter, R. M. Dudley, Maj. E. C. Lewis, Ben Lindauer and John S. Lewis, secretary. Frank A. Butler is Superintendent.

The offices of the commission are located in Centennial Park. The telephone number is Hemlock 147.

Parks owned by the city are Centennial (West), Shelby (East), Watkins (North), Richland (West), Morgan (North), Cherokee (West), and Elizabeth.

A number of playgrounds have been established by the Park Commission in various sections of the city. The principal ones are located in the parks named above; on Meridian Street, at Tenth and Fatherland Street, and in South Nashville.

Centennial is an ornamental park, and is considered one of the most beautiful of its kind in America. Shelby Park is noted for its natural beauty.

The Park Commission derives revenue from several sources. It receives 3 per cent of the gross income of the Nashville Railway & Light Company; it receives appropriations amounting to one-half mill for the assessed tax values. It also receives some special appropriation from the City Council.

The Park Commission serves without compensation and is constantly adding to and improving the city's park system.

Centennial Park

Centennial Park is located in the western part of the city and comprises 110 acres. It is reached by the Broadway-West End car. It is an ornamental park of great

beauty, with miles of graveled walks and driveways, fountains, trees, shrubs and flowers.

A beautiful lake is one of its greatest attractions, and boating is a favorite pastime in the warm season. The Parthenon, mentioned under the head of "Public Buildings," is its chief ornament.

In this park are located several imposing monuments. One honors the memory of Maj. John W. Thomas, a distinguished and greatly beloved citizen; another is to the memory of the Confederate soldier, and a tall shaft tells of the esteem in which James Robertson founder of Nashville, is held.

At the entrance of the park is located Cockrill Spring, over which a handsome spring house has been built. This spring marks the beginning of the Natchez Trace and the spot is to be marked with a huge boulder of native stone by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The park greenhouses are quite extensive and "History Building" during the Centennial is now used for a museum of Tennessee relics.



SCENE AT NIGHT, IN CENTENNIAL PARK.

Glendale Park

Glendale is one of the most popular parks adjacent to the city of Nashville and is reached by the Eighth Avenue and Glendale car. The park is beautifully situated seven miles southwest of the city.

It lies at the foot of a group of picturesque hills known as "Overton Knobs." Amusements of various kinds, including a popular-priced theater, a zoo and other features, make the place attractive to the visitor. The park is owned and operated by the Nashville Railway & Light Company.

Shelby Park

Shelby Park is situated at the eastern outskirts of the city and is reached by the Shelby Avenue car. It comprises about 210 acres and is beautifully wooded. It has a river frontage that gives it unusual advantages and the Park Commission is making the park one of the most attractive of the city, at the same time preserving its natural beauty, for which it is noted.

Richland Park

Richland Park is located in West Nashville and is reached by the West Nashville or Charlotte Pike cars. It is beautiful in blue grass and shaded by ancient oaks. It is a park of natural beauty and is kept clean and attractive for the visitor.

There are various small parks in other sections of the city.



THEATERS.

ACCORDING to an old issue of the Nashville American, the forerunner of the menagerie appeared on May 25, 1819, in the shape of an "American lioness and three whelps," on exhibition in the yard of the Nashville Inn. The whelps were less than two weeks old. They were announced as the "First exhibition of the kind on this Continent and the second one in the known world! Admission 50 cents! Children half price!" On September 20 of the same year came "The greatest curiosity now on exhibition in America, a female elephant, 18 feet long, trunk and tail included, 12 feet around the body, 7 feet high and weighing over 4,000 pounds." The admission was 50 cents, half price for children.

Theatricals came in the fall of 1817. A company spent some weeks in town during the early fall of that year, but left no record of its performances. In October of that year a gentleman appeared in "grand tumbling, flip-flops, somersaults, leaping, vaulting," etc., "at Elliston's long room, on Market Street." This was about the beginning of theatrical entertainments in Nashville.

May 19, 1820, the young men of the town formed themselves into the "Nashville Thespian Society" and presented the Nashville public with the comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," the farce being "A Miss in Her Teens, or a Medley of Lovers." This entertainment was given in the "New Theater." The location is not given, but it is reasonably certain that it was a brick house on or near the corner of Market Street and Gay alley, west side, which had been previously used as a warehouse.

Nor was it long until all Nashville enjoyed a balloon ascension. The chronicler of the event states that "it required less than fifteen minutes to inflate it. It rose in

a calm atmosphere perpendicularly until it appeared no bigger than a cask, and floated away."

Today Nashville has a number of handsome play-houses.

The Vendome, situated on Church Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, is the leading theater.

The Bijou is next in importance and is a popular-priced house. It is located on Fourth Avenue, North.

The Grand, on Church Street near Fifth Avenue, presents vaudeville at popular prices.

The Orpheum, on Seventh Avenue, north, is also a popular priced vaudeville.

There are a number of moving picture theaters located on Fifth Avenue and on Church Street.

The newest theater is the "Princess," located on Church Street, near Fifth Avenue.



The State Fair

The Tennessee State Fair is annually held at Nashville, and has been called the "annual expression of Tennessee's greatness." For several years the Fair was held under the management of a State Fair Association composed of a number of leading citizens. Davidson County purchased the property for \$150,000 and presented it to the State, and since 1910 it has been a State Fair.



Bloomington Springs

Within easy reach of Nashville are many delightful summer resorts. None is more popular than Bloomington Springs, 1,100 feet above sea level, on the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains. It is 83 miles east of Nashville. Mr. B. W. Burford is proprietor. At Bloomington Springs is situated the attractive club house of the Tennessee Woman's Press and Authors' Club.

HOSPITALS.



ITH the completion of Galloway Memorial Hospital Nashville will have hospital facilities fully adequate to meet all needs.

This institution will be erected and maintained under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but will be conducted along broad, interdenominational lines. When completed it will have cost \$700,000.

The need for such an institution was so apparent that public-spirited people of all denominations immediately pledged their cordial interest and substantial support when the project was launched in 1909. Credit for the inception of the idea for a great Protestant hospital in Nashville is doubtless due to Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Having been for many years a medical missionary of his church in the Orient and having, in a lifetime of service, ministered to both the spiritual and the physical man, Dr. Lambuth was quick to perceive the need for a modernly-equipped and spacious Protestant institution for the care of the sick.

From the first the efforts have been crowned with success and the hospital, when completed, will be the finest in the South.

It will be erected on a desirable lot in South Nashville on the old Peabody campus, where, by a happy arrangement, the medical department of Vanderbilt University will co-operate.

Rev. A. E. Clement, with offices in the Methodist Publishing House, is Hospital Commissioner.

St. Thomas' Sanitarium.

For many years St. Thomas' Sanitarium has been the leading institution of this kind in Nashville. Established

by Bishop Thomas Sebastian Byrn and conducted by the Sisters of Charity, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, it rapidly became one of the leading hospitals of the South.

It is located on Hayes Street (West), northwest corner of Twentieth Avenue. It is reached by the West Nashville car. Sister Scholastica is Mother Superior.

City Hospital.

The Nashville City Hospital also ranks with the leading institutions of its kind in the country. It is located on Moore Street, near Filmore Street, in South Nashville, and is reached by the Wharf Avenue car.

Shoffner Hospital.

Shoffner Hospital is operated under the auspices of the Eclectic School of Medicine on Lindsley Avenue, in South Nashville. It is reached by the Fairfield car.



ST. THOMAS SANITARIUM.

Adventists Sanitariums.

At Madison Station, twelve miles on the Gallatin pike, the Seventh Day Adventists conduct a large sanitarium. They also have a sanitarium on the Murfreesboro road.

Woman's Hospital.

The Woman's Hospital for the State of Tennessee is located at 301 Eighth Avenue, North. Dr. W. C. McGannon is in charge. Mrs. C. H. Eastman is President of the Board of Lady Managers.

Other Nashville sanitariums include Maplewood Sanitarium, 15 Lindsey Avenue; Fort's Private Infirmary, 209 Seventh Avenue, North; Eve's Surgical Infirmary, 141 Broadway; Eastwood Infirmary, 219 Spring Street; Douglas Infirmary, Peabody and Second Avenue (Dr. Richard A. Barr in charge); City View Sanitarium (Dr. J. W. Stevens in charge), and Brigg's Infirmary, 421 Third Avenue, South.



Socialists in Nashville.

The Socialist party in Nashville is represented by a dues-paying membership of 150. The Socialist local was organized in 1900 with the following charter members: Dr. C. H. Stockell, Dr. Howard Enloe, William E. Maley, O. H. Rudolph, George Rickenback, Dr. W. H. Jackson, W. H. Sneed and Mr. Bowen.

The Nashville headquarters are located at Foster Hall 415 North First Street, and meetings are held every Thursday evening. Prominent speakers often address these meetings and a lyceum course is conducted through the season.

The largest Socialist vote ever polled in this district was in 1910, when Dr. W. H. Jackson, candidate for Congress against Joseph W. Byrns, received 1,700 votes.

PROFESSIONAL.

Medicine and Surgery.

THE profession of medicine and surgery in Tennessee numbers among its votaries some of the leading practitioners of the United States. Indeed, all through its history the State has been noted for the high rank taken by its physicians and practitioners of the country.

One of the potent influences in connection with the maintenance of a high grade of scholarship and of personal character on the part of the medical profession of the State is the Tennessee State Medical Association. This important and leading body of representatives of medicine and surgery was organized in Nashville in 1833. The purposes of the society, as enunciated by the founders, were the creation and maintenance of higher standards of the medical profession in the State, the securing of personal acquaintanceship among the physicians and surgeons, and the earnest purpose to keep abreast of the progress of the times in all that pertains to the advancement, development and success of the profession. Annual meetings of the society are held in different parts of the State, lasting five days.

Eclectic School

The history of eclectic medicine in Tennessee dates from about 1844, when several eclectic physicians located in the western part of the State.

A bill was introduced in the General Assembly in the winter of 1846, and became a law February 2, 1847, incorporating the new medical school, Eclectic, in Memphis. This school finally was merged in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati.

In the year 1877 Dr. W. H. Halbert, then of Howell, Tenn. (of Nashville since 1894), began looking up the

eclectics of the State, and through his efforts an organization, known as the State Eclectic Medical Society, was perfected in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel, Nashville, during that year. About twenty-five members were in this organization and attended the meeting. The officers elected were: President, Dr. Thomas Hicks, of Trenton, and Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Halbert, then of Howell. This society was incorporated in 1887 by Drs. F. H. Fisk, E. Heath, G. M. Hite, I. W. Edwards and J. E. Yowell. Since 1877 it has been holding annual meetings, and these meetings, with but one exception, have been held in Nashville.

The Tennessee Eclectic Medical Association was the first organization in the country to adopt a resolution demanding that the medical colleges require three eight-months' terms before graduation and require that matriculants have a teachers' high school certificate.

The Shoffner Hospital, on Lindsley Avenue, Nashville, was founded and is conducted by the eclectic school of physicians and surgeons. The first organization of this institution was made and charter secured Sept. 17, 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The institution was named in honor of John E. Shoffner of Shelbyville.

Homeopathy

The first practitioner of homeopathy in Tennessee, so far as we have any knowledge, was Dr. Philip Harsh, who moved from Cincinnati about the year 1844 and located in Nashville. He was a graduate of the University of Giesen, Germany, and came to the United States about 1825.

The next practitioner in the State was George Kellogg, M. D., who came from New York and located in Nashville in 1853. During the year and a half which he spent in Tennessee he was successful in turning many intelligent and influential people to the new mode of practice.

In 1855 Henry Sheffield, M. D., located in Nashville and practiced successfully and continuously until he died at his home Christmas morning, 1897. Dr. Sheffield drew

around him a large circle of patients and friends and enjoyed a successful practice until the time of his death. He stood high in Masonry and in 1869 was Eminent Commander of Nashville Comandery, No. 1, and Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee in 1870. He became a thirty-second degree Mason in 1860.

In June, 1869, J. P. Dake, M. D., located at Nashville, where he practiced until his death in October, 1894. Dr. J. P. Dake was honored by the highest positions in his school, being President of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1857, professor of materia medica and therapeutics 1855 to 1857, and professor of the practice of medicine, 1876, in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

In conjunction with Dr. Richard Hughes, of England, Dr. Dake edited the "Pharmacopeia of the American Institute of Homeopathy," which to the present day is the standard authority for the preparation of homeopathic medicines.

Homeopathy has had several lady practitioners in the State, three having practiced in Nashville—Dr. Clara C. Plimpton, Dr. Frances McMillan and Dr. Cora M. Holden.

Osteopathy

Osteopathy was introduced into Tennessee in 1897 by Dr. J. R. Shackleford, who located in Nashville. A short time later he was joined by his brother, Dr. E. H. Shackleford. Dr. Bessie A. Duffield and Dr. J. Erle Collier were among the first of those who came later.

A few months later, when there were eleven practitioners in the State, it became apparent that some legislative enactment defining the status of osteopaths was desirable. As osteopaths were not graduates of a "regular" medical college they could not qualify under the medical practice act, and while it is not believed that a conviction could have been maintained against them, as they never prescribed drugs, the possibility always existed of their being brought into court to answer to



BLOOMINGTON SPRINGS HOTEL.

Located 83 Miles East of Nashville on the Tennessee Central Railroad. One of the Most Beautiful of Tennessee Mountain Resorts.

Mr. B. W. Burford is Proprietor.

the charge of "practicing medicine without a license," as were so many of their fellow practitioners in other States. It was decided by the osteopaths to ask the Legislature to regulate the practice of osteopathy, not only for their own protection, but for the protection of the public.

Accordingly the bill was introduced, and little difficulty was encountered in securing its passage. April 21, 1899, it was approved by the Governor, Benton McMillin, and took effect at once.

For about a dozen years this law fulfilled fairly well the purposes for which it was enacted, but early in 1905 the osteopaths of the State decided that a number of changes were needed. It was therefore determined to secure the enactment of another law, and a bill was prepared and introduced in the Legislature creating a State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, by which the defects of the old law in these and other particulars could be remedied.

The bill was passed April 7, 1905.

Nashville Academy of Medicine

The physicians of Nashville are organized into "The Nashville Academy of Medicine," and meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

The officers are: Dr. Robert Caldwell, President; Dr. Olin West, Vice-President; Dr. W. G. Dixon, Secretary and Treasurer.

State Board of Pharmacy

The original pharmacy act of the State of Tennessee was passed by the Legislature of 1893, and applied to cities and towns having a population of 3,200 and over. This provision of the law affected about fifteen towns in the State. This law was amended by the Legislature in 1897 and made to cover the entire State.

Under this act the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy

was established, with power to enforce the law. The first members of the board, appointed by Governor Peter Turney, received their commissions and were sworn into office April 18, 1893. April 19, 1893, The first examination of candidates was held on this date at Vanderbilt University.

Practice of Dentistry

The first law for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in Tennessee was passed in 1891. From the time the first law was passed until April, 1907, there was no restriction in the qualifications of applicants for examination—anybody could apply and be examined by the board, and those who could present diplomas from reputable dental colleges were registered without examination.

Under the present law each applicant must present a diploma from a reputable dental college before he can be examined, and none are registered without examination except when dentists come from other States with which the Tennessee board has reciprocal relations. Nearly 140 persons have been registered since the passage of the law in 1891.

Dr. F. A. Shotwell, of Rogersville, has been honored with the presidency of the National Board of Dental Examiners, and he has also served as chairman of the committee on colleges.

First Woman Dentist

Mrs. Susanna Dulaney was the first female dentist in the State. In May, 1817, she advertised as having lately come from the city of Baltimore and that she was in Nashville to practice dentistry in all its branches. She "drew teeth with skill and without much pain, made artificial teeth, cleaned teeth, plugged hollow ones, either with gold or lead, which not only put an end to the pain, but also preserved the teeth a great while," etc.

Veterinary Examiners

Tennessee has taken a foremost position in veterinary study and practice. The State Board of Veterinary Examiners for Tennessee was authorized by the Legislature February 2, 1905. The statute provides that such doctors must be licensed by the board and, before being granted license, they must submit to rigid oral and written examinations.



Bench and Bar.

THE act creating Tennessee a judicial district was passed by the Fifth Congress and approved Jan. 31, 1797. The first session of the Court was ordered to be held in Nashville the first Monday of the following April, and thereafter quarterly at Knoxville and Nashville alternately. John McNairy was made Judge. Judge McNairy served as District Judge from that date until 1834. His successor was Morgan W. Brown, who served until 1853, and was succeeded by West H. Humphreys. In 1861 Judge Humphreys accepted the office of Confederate States Judge for Tennessee, whereupon he was impeached by the National House of Representatives, tried, convicted and deposed by the Senate. Connally F. Trigg was appointed in July, 1862, by President Lincoln, and served until his death in 1880. Aug. 25 of that year D. M. Key resigned from the Cabinet of President Hayes to accept the position, and held it until Jan. 26, 1904. His successor was Charles D. Clark.

There were two divisions in the district at first, and the Court sat quarterly at Knoxville and at Nashville. In 1838 Congress passed an act providing for a Court at Jackson, in West Tennessee, which was to be held annually in September. The three districts were presided over by one Judge until 1877, when a separate Judgeship was created for West Tennessee, and E. S. Hammond was appointed to it.

The contributions of Tennessee to the higher grades of the Federal judiciary have been men of great ability. Judge Catron served on the Supreme bench from the close of Jackson's administration to the end of the war. John Baxter was appointed Circuit Judge by President Hayes in 1877, and at this death, in April, 1886, was succeeded by Howell E. Jackson, who retained the office until March, 1893, when he was promoted to the Supreme Court. Again the Circuit Judgeship came to Tennessee by the appointment of Horace H. Lurton, March 23, 1893. It is highly complimentary to the lawyers of Tennessee that three Circuit Judges of the United States were thus successively chosen from among them for a circuit composed of the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, and that two of the three were advanced to the Supreme Court. Judge Lurton having been appointed to a place in that tribunal by President Taft.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee was organized under the Constitution of 1834. It was preceded by the Supreme Court of Law and Equity from 1790 until 1810 and by the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals from 1810 until 1834.

Under an act of North Carolina of Oct. 6, 1783, the Governor issued commissions to four of the citizens on the Cumberland—Isaac Bledsoe, Samuel Barton, Francis Price and Isaac Lindsay—to organize "An Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions" at Nashborough. This Inferior Court was invested by the act with extraordinary powers, and embraced a very wide range of subjects. It was, in fact, invested with jurisdiction over all the legal, judicial, legislative, executive, military and prudential affairs of the county. But as order and population advanced and society became more systematized the general and miscellaneous functions discharged by the first Court became after a time separated and assigned to difference branches of a systematic judiciary, demanded by a more perfect state of society.

At first as many of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as could attend sat in

Court together. This continued to be the practice until the January term of 1791, when "the several commissions of the peace being all of the same date, it was agreed by the Court that each person named in the commission of the peace, with others who had been in former commissions, should all place their names upon separate tickets, which should be drawn in three classes, and a reserve. Samuel Barton was elected to succeed Robert Hay as Chairman. Several subsequent attempts were made to form four separate benches for the different sessions, but without success, as each had to draw on the other for members to form a quorum.

The first emancipation of slaves within the country was ordered by this Court, April 18, 1801.



CITY HALL AND PUBLIC SQUARE.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS.

Football.

IN football Vanderbilt stands well up at the top of the heap. In 1904 Coach Dan McGugin, brother-in-law of "Hurry-Up" Yost, the famous Michigan coach, took charge of the college team, and since that year, with the exception of one season, the Commodores have been champions of the South. Probably the greatest football organization ever put forth by Vanderbilt was in the year 1906, when she was absolutely invincible.

But one defeat was met that year, Michigan beating the gold and black by the narrow margin of 10 to 4, which shows that even the big boys whom Coach Yost had trained could not keep the Southerners from crossing their goal line.

In that year she defeated the Carlisle Indians, who had defeated Pennsylvania 28 to 6; Minnesota, 17 to 0, and practically the big Eastern colleges by decisive scores. Other notable feats of the Vanderbilt team have been tying Yale, 0 to 0, in 1910; tying the Navy, 6 to 6, in 1907; and splendid showings made against Michigan in 1905, '06, '07, and '11.

The first game of football ever played on Vanderbilt's gridiron, known as Dudley Field, took place in the year 1890, the opposing team being from the University of Nashville. The score was 40 to 0 in favor of Vanderbilt University. That was the only game played by Vanderbilt that year. Sewanee, her now honored rival, was first played in 1891. Two games were played between the two colleges that season, the scores being 22 to 0 and 26 to 0 in the Commodores' favor.

The annual Thanksgiving game between Sewanee and Vanderbilt is one of the leading social events of the

year in Nashville. The city is decked in purple and gold and black and the day is very generally observed as a holiday.

In all other departments of college sports Vanderbilt has shown brilliantly. Several seasons her baseball team has won Southern championships, while the same thing has been true in basket ball and track athletics. Vanderbilt has been recognized as the leader of the movement for clean college athletics in the South. Vanderbilt is given prominence because she earned it, though the fact that she shines with greater brilliancy does not necessarily illustrate that the other Tennessee colleges have anything like a lack luster hue in the college sporting world. In preparatory circles Nashville schools have been equally prominent.

Tennessee has had her Marathon, her short sprints, her tennis matches, golf tournaments, and, in fact, every sport from marbles to prize fights, or, more properly, boxing bouts, which are now permitted to go eight rounds under a law passed by the Legislature of 1909.

Baseball.

Nashville has enjoyed professional baseball for a number of years. The team has won three out of ten pennants fought for in the Southern League, more than any other city, with the exception of New Orleans.

The Southern League in which Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis now hold membership, was formed—that is, the present organization—in 1901, with a circuit including eight clubs, among which were those of the cities mentioned.

The Southern League won its way from Class B to Class A under the splendid management of President William Kavanaugh, and Tennessee has ever been one of its strongest factors in spite of the fact that for a while Chattanooga dropped out to play with a minor body.

Nashville saw the greatest game ever played in the Southern League in the latter part of the season of 1908. In fact, it was the last game of the season, in which

Nashville and New Orleans were pitted against each other. The winner of that game was the pennant-winner by one point, and it was won by Nashville on one score. The victory was largely due to the wonderful pitching of Vedder Sifton, then Nashville's star pitcher.

Other leagues in Nashville are the City League and the Rock City League, both amateur organizations. Vanderbilt University turns out one of the best college nines in the South each season. Baseball is also actively engaged in in preparatory circles, a City Preparatory School League being organized each season. Winthrop won the pennant in this league in 1911.

Nashville Aero Club.

The Nashville Aero Club was organized in April, 1911, for the purpose of encouraging aeronautics and general athletic sports. Under the auspices of the club the "Aviation Meet" was held in Nashville in the spring of 1911, and some splendid exhibitions were given. The officers are: President, Charles H. DeZevallos; First Vice-President, James Palmer; Second Vice-President, O. J. Timothy; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Fisher Coles.

Nashville Automobile Club.

The Nashville Automobile Club is one of the most progressive organizations in the city. The officers are: West Morton, President; James Palmer, J. O. Cheek, A. B. Ransom, Vice-Presidents; W. C. Kirkland, John Baxter, A. S. Warren, Jr., Leo D. Wege, Joe Yowell, Leland Hume, W. L. Granbery, H. F. Smith and Jordan Stokes, Jr., Directors.

The Nashville Y. M. C. A. has inaugurated a course of instruction in automobile driving and repairing. After a man has finished this course he is as well fitted to run an automobile as to drive a horse and buggy. A great many men come here to take the course from neighboring States, as there is no such course offered between

New Orleans and Cincinnati. A separate class is conducted for colored men who expect to become chauffeurs. The Nashville Automobile Club is an advisory committee to co-operate with this department of the Y. M. C. A.

Nashville Golf Club.

The Nashville Golf Club was organized in 1901. The club has a golf course on the Harding road three miles out from the heart of the city which is reached by the Broadway-West End car line. The car runs on a fifteen-minute schedule. The club is open the year around.

The club has an eighteen-hole course, which is kept in excellent condition. An invitation tournament is held each year, usually in the month of June. Members of the U. S. G. A., the W. G. A. and the S. G. A. are always welcome to the course. The club has a membership of over 300. Mr. John Bell Keeble is President; Mr. John M. Gray, Vice-President, and Mr. Bradley Walker, Secretary-Treasurer.

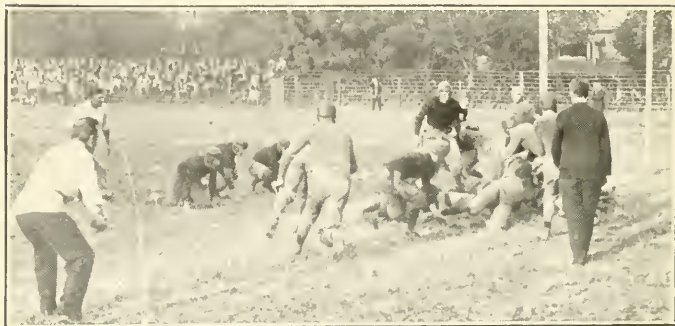
Nashville Tennis Club.

The Nashville Tennis Club has six excellent courts located on Twenty-fifth Avenue, North, just east of Centennial Park. The courts are reached by the Broadway cars. The new home of the club will be on the property owned by O. F. Noel, at the junction of the Glendale car line and the Tennessee Central Railroad north of what is known as the "loop."

Cumberland Boat Club.

There is much interest in boating in Nashville, and the Cumberland Boat Club, of which Mr. Erskine Jennings is President, has an enthusiastic membership. Many handsome launches are owned in Nashville, and in season river excursions are very popular. There are two attractive boat houses on the river, one of which belongs to the Cumberland Boat Club.

VANDERBILT FOOTBALL TEAM IN ACTION.



*She tied a knot in the Tiger's tail—
She beat the Indians and then tied Yale,
What's the matter with Vandy?
She's all right!*



Water Supply.

NASHVILLE gets its water supply from the Cumberland River. The daily consumption is 14,000,000 gallons. The system is pumping to the reservoir, the capacity of which is 51,000,000 gallons. The average pressure is from 30 to 90 pounds. The pipe system consists of 139 miles of mains, with 11,168 hydrants. The daily pumping capacity of the new engine is 20,000,000 gallons and the reservoir is 30,000,000 gallons. The water is clarified in the reservoir by the use of sulphate of alumina and is oxidized by hypochlorite of lime. A chemical analysis is made once a month and bacteriological examinations are made twice each month.

In 1889 the present pumping station was built near the "upper island" on the Cumberland River above the city. The estimated cost of the plant is \$3,000,000.

CEMETERIES.

ONE of the most interesting places in Nashville to the lover of history is the old City Cemetery, which is in South Nashville, and which may be reached by the Cherry and Nolensville street cars. The cemetery was first occupied in 1822, and many bodies were removed from their original burial places for permanent burial there.

There were 11,259 persons buried in this ground from 1822 to 1859, and the interments extending through nearly sixty years will number between 15,000 and 20,000. Many prominent citizens of Nashville and of Tennessee are buried there, among them Gen. Robertson, the founder of Nashville; Gov. William Carroll, Felix Grundy, Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer and many others.

In this old burying ground there stands a fine monument erected by the State of Tennessee in commemoration of the character and services of Gov. William Carroll, who was for twelve successive years Governor of the State. The body of James K. Polk was originally buried there.

Mount Olivet.

Mount Olivet Cemetery, situated two and a half miles south of the city, is considered one of the most beautiful cemeteries of the South. It was established in 1855 and contains many beautiful mausoleums, obelisks, monuments, etc. It is said that the name "Mount Olivet" was suggested by the name of the place whence the Savior ascended from this earth.

Confederate Cemetery.

In 1869 the Ladies' Memorial Society of Nashville purchased a burial ground in the center of Mount Olivet

for the Confederate soldiers who fell in the battles around Nashville. It occupies a pretty hillock, with a gentle slope on each side. The hill is surmounted with a handsome monument, one of the most beautiful of the monuments that have been erected through the South for the memory of the Confederate soldier. About 14,000 bodies are interred there, and each year the graves are decorated and memorial services are held.

Mount Calvary.

Immediately adjoining Mount Olivet is Mount Calvary, Catholic cemetery. The beautiful tract of fifty acres was purchased in 1868 and contains many strikingly beautiful monuments. Adding to the natural beauty of the place are many improvements that have been added in recent years. It is a short distance from the end of the Fairfield car line.

Hebrew Cemetery.

The Hebrew Cemetery is about two miles north of the city and comprises several acres. The monuments are exceedingly handsome.

National Cemetery.

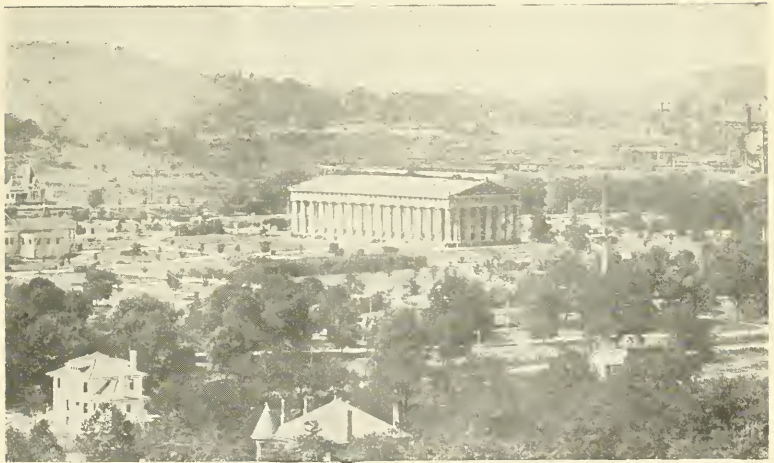
This cemetery was established in January, 1867. It is situated on the west side of the Gallatin turnpike, six miles north of Nashville. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad runs through it north and south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Madison Station is about one mile north of the cemetery. The lot contains nearly sixty-four acres of undulating land, which is enclosed with a stone wall.

The bodies were removed from the places of original interment, viz.: from the burying grounds around Nashville, wherein were buried the dead from the general hospitals in this city, from the battlefields near by and at

Franklin, from Gallatin, Bowling Green, Ky., Cave City and many other places in Kentucky and Tennessee.

In number of interments this is the second largest National Cemetery in the country.

Other cemeteries of Nashville are: Spring Hill, four miles on the Gallatin road; Hungarian Cemetery, Fifteenth Avenue, North, and Cass Street; Jewish Reform Cemetery; Clay and Sixteenth Avenue, North; Keglilsh-Kadasha Adath Israel Cemetery, Seventeenth Avenue and New Bridge road; Temple Cemetery, Fifteenth Avenue, North, and Clay Street; Greenwood (colored), and Mount Ararat (colored).



VIEW IN CENTENNIAL PARK.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In immediate proximity to Nashville are natural resources, more numerous, more varied, more easily secured and more valuable than are available to any other city in this country, or possibly in the world. This is especially true with reference to lumber, coal, iron and phosphate. The area of the Tennessee coal fields is approximately 4,500 square miles. An authority has placed the original contents at 25,665,000,000 short tons, of which there has been taken out, up to the end of 1908, a total of 90,503,772 tons, to which should be added waste and slack, making all told a withdrawal of 135,000,000 tons, or one-half of one per cent. of the total. If no more coal were mined per year than in 1908, the coal in Tennessee would last 2,475 years. The production, however, is constantly increasing.

Iron Ore Beds.

There are four belts of iron ore in Tennessee, all within easy reach of Nashville, and one of them at her very door.

The Eastern Iron Belt—This extends entirely throughout the State and into Virginia and Georgia. Some of the ore in this belt, especially the limonite ore, contains as much as 59.52 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Dyestone Belt—This belt also extends entirely throughout the State and into Virginia and Georgia. It lies along the eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Mountains and the ore is known as "Clinton ore." It yields as much as 56 per cent. of metallic ore. The same ore has been seen in this county, five feet thick, and it is extensively exposed west and north of Nashville.

The Cumberland Table Land—This belt is co-extensive with the coal fields. The ores are "clay iron stone" nodules, and contain 30 to 33 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Western Iron Belt—This lies about fifty miles west of Nashville, and extends in a belt fifty miles wide through the State, into Kentucky. The ores in this belt are mostly limonite, and while the deposits have never been adequately prospected, they are known to be very extensive.

Tennessee ranks eight in the production of iron and will take higher rank, for there are 500,000,000 tons (estimated) in this State, and less than one million tons are now being produced annually.

Growth of Phosphate Mining.

Previous to 1892 the presence of deposits of phosphate of commercial value in this State was not even suspected, and even in 1894 there were mined only 19,188 tons. Today Tennessee ranks second (standing next to Florida) in the production of phosphate rock. In 1907 the production was 638,612 tons.

The largest deposits have thus far been found in the following counties: Maury, Hickman, Lewis, Marshall, Perry, Williamson, Giles, Sumner and Davidson.

The presence throughout the Central Basin of traces of phosphate in connection with the prevailing limestone rock, even when the deposits are not large enough to be commercially important, serves to enrich the soil constantly. This is one of the causes of the richness of the soil in the vicinity of Nashville.

The principal phosphates are "brown," "blue and gray," "nodular," and "white," of which the "brown" rock carries the highest per cent. of bone phosphate, running from 78 to 82 per cent. in Maury County.

Many Varieties of Marble.

South of Nashville a fawn-colored marble is found in Lawrence County, and gray and red-mottled marble in Franklin, Lincoln and Giles counties. West of Nashville a coarser gray marble is found in Benton and Henry counties. But the finest marbles in the State, and, for

some purposes, the finest in the United States, are found in the eastern division of the State about 150 miles east of Nashville. These deposits are virtually immeasurable. They extend from McMinn County to Hawkins County, a distance of 150 miles, and they are known to be from 300 to 400 feet in depth, and sometimes as much as 650 feet, and are about twenty miles wide.

Monuments made of Tennessee marble do not absorb tannin from overhanging trees or shrubbery or stains from soot or sulphur fumes, and if stained by other means the stain can be readily removed with a little soap and water.

Great Lumber Industry.

Nashville is the center of the largest and best hardwood region in the world. Today, with possibly one exception, Nashville is the largest hardwood producing city in the world. And, without any exception, it is the best market.

The following statistics with regard to the lumber business of Nashville may be considered authoritative and reliable:

Capital and investment, \$4,795,000.

Annual business, \$10,145,000.

Number of cars, 15,800.

Lumber on hand, 125,000,000 feet.

Annual amount handled (in and out), 450,000,000 feet.

Men employed in the industry, 2,295.

Factories at Nashville consume annually approximately 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods.

Of the 42,050 square miles in Tennessee, 35 per cent., or 14,717 square miles, are still covered with forests, the best of which are in Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee, immediately tributary to Nashville.

Approximately there are 9,519,200 acres of woodland in the State. Nashville handles practically the world's supply of red cedar. Nashville is also one of the world's great markets for chestnut.

The Cumberland River is a great factor in Nashville's importance as a lumber center. Every high tide brings with it from the headwaters great rafts of logs, some of them from the headwaters in Kentucky. Along its banks are 1,570,000 acres of timber, consisting mainly of oak, hickory, ash, poplar, walnut, chestnut and cedar. The lumber, stave and handle traffic into Nashville constitutes an important factor in the upper river steamboat business.

Area of Clay Deposits.

Extensive areas of valuable clay deposits are near Nashville. When prepared for market, all colors are represented—blue, buff, gray, red, terra cotta, white and others. The most important deposits now being developed are in Henry County, one hundred miles to the west of Nashville.

Tennessee fluorspar is found in Smith, Trousdale and Wilson counties, only a few miles from Nashville. The ore is nearly pure, averaging 96.18 per cent. Lumps weighing 1,500 pounds have been taken from these deposits. Smith County has a vein 100 feet wide.



Inexhaustible Building Stone.

NASHVILLE is easily accessible to great and valuable deposits of stone. These stones are principally limestone and sandstone, although granite is found in the eastern part of the State. The majority of the rocks near Nashville, and indeed of the whole State, are limestone, ranging from gray to black, in all shades and of every variety.

At Goodlettsville, only ten miles north of Nashville, and at Newsom, only ten miles west of Nashville, are extensive quarries of Clifton limestone, also at Bowling Green, Ky., only seventy-five miles away.

The Bon Air sandstone is very popular. The buildings



ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, NEAR NASHVILLE.

of the University of the South, at Sewanee, are built of that stone. Near Pikeville is a stone that in places is a uniform pink. This stone is used in the State Penitentiary at Nashville and elsewhere.

Pearl Shells in Abundance.

In the Cumberland River, near Nashville, are immense deposits of mussel shells, suitable for making pearl buttons. Here is an inexhaustible supply of cheap raw material for the building up of large button factories which would pay big dividends annually from the start. There are also found in these shells in the Cumberland and its tributaries many pearls, some of rare beauty and value.



Farming—A Garden Spot.

AGRICULTURALLY, Nashville is in the center of the bluegrass region of Tennessee, whose race horses, Jerseys, Berkshires and mules are known the world over. It is the social as well as the business center of the forty-one counties composing Middle Tennessee. In this section, of which Nashville is the market, sixty-seven field crops are grown. The principal ones are: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, clover seed, brown corn, flax, beans, peas, and sorghum.

More than half the wheat produced in the State is raised in the country surrounding Nashville. Only winter wheat is sown in this section and it averages twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, although a crop of from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre is not uncommon. Middle Tennessee also produces about one-half the oats produced in the State.

Middle Tennessee produces about 20 per cent. of the tobacco raised in the State, which percentage is gradually increasing. Much of this tobacco is now shipped to Europe.

Industrial Interests.

Nashville does a jobbing and manufacturing business amounting to \$210,000,000 a year. Some of her heavy jobbing and retail lines are:

	Per Year.		Per Year.
Dry Goods.....	\$13,000,000	Paving	\$3,500,000
Groceries	12,500,000	Drugs	2,800,000
Boots and Shoes..	11,50,000	Millinery	2,500,000
Hardware	7,000,000	Hats	2,000,000
Hides	4,500,000		

Nashville has a wool business amounting to \$500,000 a year. Even in ginseng, a comparatively obscure product, it does an annual business of \$300,000.

Nashville does a fertilizer business of \$7,000,000 a year.

Nashville manufactories make annually 204,000 stoves.

Nashville has the largest automobile factory in the South, whose cars are shipped all over the Union and find a large sale in Canada.

The leading manufacturing lines in Nashville are:

Flour and grist mill products.....	\$4,242,491
Timber and mill products, annual production....	2,418,228
Cars and general shop construction.....	1,724,007
Newspaper and periodical publication.....	1,401,881
Manufacture of tobacco.....	1,311,019
Book and job printing.....	890,482
Manufacture of men's clothing.....	720,227
Harness and saddlery manufacturing.....	563,979

Poultry Shipments Enormous.

Probably \$3,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the value of the poultry products shipped annually out of Nashville to points North, East, South and West. About two-thirds of this amount represents eggs, and the rest live and dressed poultry.

In June, 1911, the Poultry and Egg Shippers' Association was organized here, with representatives from all

the Southern States. The purpose of this organization is to educate the farmers and poultry raisers along the line of better poultry, more poultry, and better methods for marketing and caring for same.

Publishing Interests.

With its thirty-six printing and publishing houses, Nashville is supplying almost every country on the globe with religious literature, furnishing the English-speaking world with much of its supply of choice reading matter and supplying, in large proportions, the commercial stationery and blank books used in the Southern and Western States.

Since the first commercial printing establishment was organized in Nashville the name of the city has been the first to suggest itself to the minds of business men in the South when the question of printing is brought up. There is not a postoffice in all the Southern States, and few in the entire country, that does not receive each week some kind of printed matter mailed from Nashville. There are few missionary posts in the far corners of the earth that do not receive regularly printed matter sent out from Nashville in many languages.

With the single exception of railroad pay rolls, and that only in the most prosperous times, the pay rolls of the publishing and printing establishments of Nashville are the largest in the city. Thousands of people are employed and many thousands of dollars are paid out each week for salaries to the army of men and women employed in these thirty-six establishments.

The capital invested in the printing and publishing business in Nashville is more than \$5,000,000. The value of the annual output is \$8,000,000. This city is the foremost publishing center of the South and the fifth largest publishing center in America. It is the third city in the country in point of variety of work.

The church publishing board in Nashville include the following: Publishing House of the Southern Meth-

odist Church; Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Church; Board of Publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Gospel Advocate of the Christian Church; Southern Publishing Association, Pentecostal Mission Publishing House; Seventh Day Adventists' Publishing House; National Baptist Publishing Board (colored); Sunday School Board, African Methodist Church.



Confederate Veteran.

Nashville has the honor of being the home of The Confederate Veteran, recognized throughout the nation as the official representative of the interests of the Confederate soldiers and their children. Mr. S. A. Cunningham started the publication of the magazine twenty years ago for the purpose of preserving to future generations much of the history of that memorable conflict that would otherwise have been lost.



Through the years of its existence Mr. Cunningham has personally supervised practically every issue of the magazine. Despite the difficulty of such an undertaking, especially in its beginning, Mr. Cunningham has not only rendered an inestimable service to the South, but he has won the cordial friendship of many of the leaders of the other side—broad men who appreciate the absolute sincerity of Mr. Cunningham's work. And it is an interesting fact that many of the stories published in the Veteran have been appreciated and commented on by Northern men.

The office of The Confederate Veteran in the Methodist Publishing House is a storehouse of valuable history and the files of the magazine as well as the valuable library are open to visitors.



INTERIOR OF MAX BLOOMSTEIN'S PHARMACY,
506-508 Church Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State Archives.

IT was in 1893 that the beginning was made to save from the Capitol basement and boiler house the salvage of the valuable records of the State of Tennessee, then lying in mixed heaps, piled in broken and overturned boxes and wadded into chinks and crevices and under stairways. That the beginning was made and that what is left of Tennessee's records are safely and systematically and affectionately cared for is due to the initiation of Mr. Robert T. Quarles, then Custodian of the Capitol and since then the valued State Archivist.

The occasion was the request of the United States Government to the Governor of Tennessee to forward eighty-five chests of vouchers of the Quartermaster's Department, left as duplicates by various Quartermasters in Nashville during the Civil War. Mr. Quarles undertook the work, and in the prosecution of it discovered the deplorable condition in which the archives of the State existed.

Ambition to save, patriotic interest and the fire of the historian inspired Mr. Quarles to begin the work of salvage unaided, giving such time as he could spare from his duties to the preservation of the papers.

It was left to Governor Benton McMillin to realize the genuine value of these records and to attempt a regularly organized rescue work. The Legislature denied an appropriation, and Governor McMillin cheerfully sacrificed his own office expense appropriation for the work.

The papers were first conveyed to the armory, where they were dried, assorted and cleansed. They were afterwards removed to the attic of the State Capitol.

The archives include all the papers from every department of the State Government from 1796 to 1908. These include all the papers relating to the formation of Tennessee's State Government; the correspondence of Territorial Governor William Blount with the departments at Washington up to and including 1795; the correspondence of the first State Governor, John Sevier, from 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, through his administration, and the like correspondence of succeeding Governors to the present time; the records and correspondence of the wars of Tennessee, from the Creek War of 1812-13, the campaign ending at New Orleans, the Seminole War, the War with Mexico, and the Civil War.

From as far back as 1800 the papers of the Supreme Court have been filed to date, and in so far as possible those of the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer and all other branches of the State Government have been added and are now filed regularly in chronological order in this Department of Archives. Tennessee's records from now on are to be saved and will one day be made secure. There are now between seven and eight million papers in the custody of the Archivist, sorted and accessible to the public.



The Classic Cumberland.

THE Cumberland River, upon which Nashville is situated, has frequently been called "The Classic Cumberland," and the scenery along its rock-rimmed banks is strikingly beautiful. The Indians called the Cumberland River the "Warioto," and the French called it the "Chauvenon." It rises in the mountains of Kentucky and sweeps in a semi-circle through some of the fairest portions of Tennessee, giving Nashville a natural highway which has great commercial value. By inland waters alone Nashville can reach no less than twenty States, besides the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard.

Both historically and commercially the Cumberland River has been important from the earliest days of the infant settlement. Even before the steamboats plied, Nashville was the center of large commerce on the Cumberland, and long before the war this city owned and controlled as large a fleet of steamers as appeared in any inland waters.

The Cumberland is the only river in the United States that penetrates through distinct bituminous coal fields, one of which is the most extensive in the entire country.

The Federal Government is constantly spending its hundreds of thousands to make its system of locks complete, for it affords navigation for 383 miles above Nashville and to the Ohio 20 miles away, below Nashville. The boat lines operating upon its waters touch at forty-five cities and towns along its length, with a total of nearly 400 landing places. In 1910 the total tonnage handled on the Cumberland was 9,540,201, of an estimated value of \$28,620,603. Tobacco, grain, livestock and lumber were the main products handled.

During the season round-trip rates are given on the steamboat lines, and no more delightful vacation trip can be imagined than a visit to the head of navigation, up in the Kentucky mountains.



An Ideal Climate.

Its climate combines humidity and sunshine, cold and warmth, in just the right proportions to make residence a constant pleasure to man and the highest state of perfection for the largest number of crops. It is the happy climatic medium. There is practically no zero weather, no drouths or cyclones. The temperature average for forty-one years was 60.01 degrees.

While the temperature in winter sometimes descends to zero, and even a few degrees below, there is not much zero weather.

Cumberland River Bridges.

In addition to the old bridge from the Public Square and the two new structures, and the Hyde's Ferry bridge, the Louisville & Nashville and the Tennessee Central railroads span the Cumberland river at Nashville with railroad bridges, thus making a total of six massive and modern steel structures across the river at this point.

The cost of constructing the two new Cumberland river bridges was about \$900,000. In addition to this, rights of way had to be bought, costing from \$100,000 to \$150,000, making the total cost of the work to the county not less than \$1,000,000.

The new bridges are duplicates. The main river spans 180 feet, while the central spans are 320 feet. These spans rest on concrete piers 110 feet from the foundations, which are of steel, are fifty-two feet high at the center, the top being gracefully curved towards the ends. Some novel construction has been used in the approaches over the railroad yards at Sparkman street bridge; this class of work is known as concrete bow string trusses, and carry the roadway and walks. The main roadways are forty feet in width while the sidewalks on either side are ten feet wide.

The bridge committee, which had to pass upon all the details of the new bridges, was composed of K. Rains, chairman; W. E. Norvell, Maj. C. T. Cheek, J. M. Wilson and T. L. Herrin.

Originator of Dry Cleaning in Nashville

Firestine, The Cleaner

CLEANER OF FANCY GARMENTS

238 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH

PHONE MAIN 1569

NASHVILLE, TENN.



MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS, THE TENNESSEE NOVELIST.
AT HER HOME IN THE HARPETH HILLS.

Nashville Writers.

With the single exception of Indianapolis, Nashville has more writers of note than any city of the country.

Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, whose books have charmed the American public within the past few years, lives in an attractive home of her own on Acklen Avenue. Miss Daviess is a hard worker, but the wholesomeness and optimism of her nature are indicated in her delightful stories and her friends enjoy many charming hours in her lovely home.

Mrs. Lundy H. Harris (Corra Harris), whose stories in the Saturday Evening Post have brought her close to the reading public of two continents, lives at 310 Twenty-fourth Avenue, South. Mrs. Harris is not strong physically, and since she has constant demands for her work her friends are denied the privilege of seeing her as often as they would like. Nashville feels an especial pride in the great success Mrs. Harris has attained, since all of her work has been done here.

Mr. John Trotwood Moore, although, as his writings indicate, loves the woods and the fields, has a handsome town house on Twenty-second Avenue, which is the scene of many cultured gatherings. Mr. Moore's books are all intensely associated with Tennessee and the scenes are mainly laid in this section.

Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, who conducts "Song and Story" on the Nashville Banner, has long been known and loved for her exquisite stories and her books are among the most popular by Southern writers.

Mr. Francis Perry Elliott, whose latest success, "The Haunted Pajamas," has been read the world round, lives when in town, in the quaint old home of his parents, built by them even before the State Capitol was erected. Mr. Elliott lives quietly and an atmosphere of ante-bellum charm clings around the old home in which he works.

Mrs. Kate Trimble Sharber, one of the newest and best known of Nashville writers, is the wife of a leading

physician and their home is on Fatherland Street, in East Nashville. Mrs. Sharber is very domestic and loves her home. She is a young woman of unusual personal beauty.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page, whose short stories, books and editorial work are well known, makes her home in Nashville and is chairman of the local Woman's Press and Authors' Club.

In addition to those mentioned there are a number of well known magazine and newspaper writers.



Music and Art.

In both art and music Nashville has claims to distinction. The musical clubs of the city are mentioned elsewhere.

Professionally, Nashville has contributed Kitty Cheatham, who occupies a unique and distinguished position in the world of musical art, and others of note. The city has also a number of music teachers of reputation.

The All-Star Musical Course, founded and conducted by Mrs. John Cathey, has done much for Nashville in the way of bringing noted artists, and Mr. DeLong Rice of the Rice Bureau has also brought celebrated artists to the city. Through Mrs. Cathey, Nashville, in 1910-11, heard the following artists: Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano; Mme. Berdice Blye, pianist; Mr. Francis Macmillen, violinist; Mr. Chris Anderson, baritone; Mr. Edwin Schneider, pianist; and the New York Symphony Orchestra in afternoon and evening festivals.

Realizing the magnitude of the enterprise and its vast importance to Nashville, the Board of Trade is assisting this season, with a view to making the course one of Nashville's permanent assets. The artists on the list for 1911-1912 include the Alice Neilsen-Riccardo Martin Grand Operatic Concert Company; Mr. David Bispham, baritone;

Mr. Harold Bauer, pianist; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist; Miss Kathleen Parlow, violinist; Mme. Gerville Reache, contralto; Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano.

In art Nashville has claims to distinction also. As portrait painters Mrs. Willie Betty Newman, Miss Ella Herglesheimer, Mr. Cornelius Hankins and others are well known. Through Mrs. James C. Bradford and co-workers in the Art Association Nashville has had frequent art exhibits at the Carnegie Library.

The studio of Mrs. Willie Betty Newman, on Broad Street, is one of the most charming places in Nashville.

Miss Zoe Louise McKee has a charming little arts and crafts shop, where informal tea is served, on Church Street, which is extremely popular with the lovers of the beautiful, and in this quaint and tasteful little shop many dainty and exquisite specimens are found.



Fire Department.

NASHVILLE has one of the best-equipped fire departments in the South.

Prior to 1860 the city depended on the work of volunteer companies for fighting fires. In those days hand apparatus was used.

The department has been growing steadily with the city's development, and as the skyscrapers have gone up in the heart of the city the demand for improved apparatus for fighting flames has been met.

In 1909 \$5,000 was allowed in the city budget for putting the Fire Department's alarm system wires under ground. The department has more than 80 miles of wires and there are 134 alarm boxes distributed throughout the city.

There are 114 men constantly employed, with a force of ten substitutes, and 65 fine horses. There are 19,000 feet of hose in the department.

Cumberland Telephone Headquarters.

THE General Offices of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company are located in Nashville, on Church Street, corner Third Avenue, where the company occupies a handsome building.

The officers of the Board of Directors are: James E. Caldwell, Chairman; President, W. T. Gentry, Atlanta; Vice-Presidents, W. W. Berry, Nashville; J. Epps Brown, Atlanta, and J. M. B. Hoxsey, Atlanta; General Counsel, William L. Granbery, Nashville; Treasurer, T. D. Webb, Nashville; Assistant Treasurers, Addison Maupin, Atlanta, and George R. Knox, Jr., Nashville; Secretary, Addison Maupin, Atlanta; Assistant Secretary, S. Y. Caldwell, Nashville; General Manager, Leland Hume, Nashville; Auditor, C. J. Holdtich, Atlanta; Assistant Auditor, K. Ward Smith, Nashville.

The company was organized in 1883. Its general offices and headquarters have always been in Nashville.

It started in a very small way, and in 1890 the Cumberland Telephone system consisted of thirteen isolated



OLD PEABODY COLLEGE BUILDING, NOW PART OF
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

exchanges, without long-distance lines. At that time the entire system embraced about 3,000 telephones. In 1900 the number of exchanges increased to 149 and the number of subscribers to 36,146. On February 1, 1911, the number of exchanges was 587 and the number of telephone subscribers had grown to 202,278.

The investment in plant is \$29,274,129.66; the number of employes exceeds 6,000; the number of square miles of territory served is 175,768; the population of territory served is 8,523,000. The company owns forty-four buildings in various cities where it operates. Its lines extend through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and the southern counties of Illinois and Indiana, and include the great cities of New Orleans, Louisville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville.

The first experiment with a telephone in Nashville was made at noon on the first day of September, 1877, by Prof. Nipher, of St. Louis, and Prof. Lovewell, of Wisconsin. The experiment was made by connecting the residences of Mrs. James K. Polk and Mrs. A. G. Adams, on Seventh Avenue (then Vine Street), with small instruments—one at each end of the line—conversation was carried on in a very feeble manner. It was entirely successful. The professors making the experiment were in attendance on the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was in twenty-sixth annual session at the Capitol.



The Telegraph in Nashville.

THE first telegraph line built into Nashville was in 1848, when the People's Telegraph Company completed a line from Louisville to Nashville. The first telegraphic dispatch received in Tennessee was in March, 1848, on Henry O'Reilly's line from Louisville, and Mr. O'Reilly sent his compliments to the people of Tennessee among the first dispatches. From Nashville the line was built to Tusculum, Ala., Columbus and Jack-

son, Miss., and thence through Clinton and Baton Rouge, La., to New Orleans. The complete line was finished early in 1849.

In 1847 the New Orleans & Ohio Telegraph Company was organized, to embrace the territory from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

In July, 1850, the People's Telegraph line from Louisville to New Orleans was leased to James D. Read, one of the earliest pioneers in telegraphy, for \$13,500 per annum.

From 1850 to 1860 various minor telegraph companies were formed in the South. These companies existed with varied fortune until January 6, 1860, when the Southwestern Telegraph Company was formed at Louisville, Ky. This company leased all of the wires passing through Nashville. The success of this company was instantaneous, and after a splendidly successful career it became extinct by a union with the American Telegraph Company, the stockholders accepting for their property an issue of \$1,000,000 worth of the American Company's stock. This was, not long afterward, exchanged for \$3,000,000 worth of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with which the American Telegraph Company finally became fused.

From 1861 to 1865 the telegraph lines in Tennessee were under the control of the military authorities. After the cessation of hostilities the Western Union again took charge of its property and has operated it up to the present time. In 1867 the facilities of the Nashville office were two commercial wires to Louisville, one to Chattanooga, one to Atlanta, one to Memphis via Decatur, Ala., and one via Clarksville, and these points were the limit of direct communication, all business for points beyond being subjected to a relay. The tariff on a ten-word message to New York was \$2.50, and other rates were in proportion.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company opened its office in Nashville in the spring of 1891—locating at 317 Union Street.

Nashville in the past few years having become such an important point in the telegraph field, it was found necessary to establish here the superintendent's offices of the Fourth District, Southern Division. This district comprises the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.



Street Car Facilities.

IN street car facilities Nashville is not surpassed by any other city in the country.

One of the features of the Nashville Railway system is the transfer station. Every car in the city passes through that station. This enables passengers to transfer from one line to another at the station without additional fares and without the unpleasant necessity of waiting on a street corner for connections. The transfer station is located on the west side of the Public Square and double tracks pass through the



CITY HOSPITAL.

south side of the station, and those from the north and east pass through the north side. This station is handsomely equipped for the convenience and comfort of the traveling public. The company also furnishes street corner transfers to those who may prefer not to pass through the transfer station at several points, Broadway and Twelfth Avenue, Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Church and Eighth Avenue, Church and Fourth Avenue, Felder and Charlotte, and First and Bridge Avenue.



Dr. Gerard Troost

Dr. Gerard Troost, one of the most eminent geologists and scientists of his day, lived in Nashville for a number of years.

In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Nashville. He was elected State Geologist in 1831 and he was re-elected at each biennial session of the Legislature until that body abolished the office in 1849. His indefatigable services in this department laid the foundation of geology in the State of Tennessee.

He gathered the finest geological and prehistoric collection ever in the State. This was sold to Louisville for something like \$20,000, which was one-third of its value.

A visit to the State Geological Office in the Capitol Annex will well repay the visitor. The mineral resources of the State can scarcely be appreciated without an inspection of this collection of specimens, photographs, etc. This has grown to be one of the most important of the State departments of work.

Stahlman Building.

The Stahlman Building, Nashville's handsomest skyscraper, is an expression of one man's faith in the future of Nashville, and is a magnificent monument to the untiring energy and business sagacity of Maj. E. B. Stahlman.

The city has no handsomer ornament, and it is one of which the citizens feel justly proud. It is twelve stories high, with a basement, and is built of steel and



concrete, marble and yellow brick. The Grecian columns supporting it are forty feet high and the architecture is notable for its stateliness and dignified beauty.

The building represents an expenditure of a million dollars, and contains 400 rooms. Nineteen hundred tons of steel ribs support the building, and some of the girders weigh 23,000 pounds each. The lower stories are finished in Bowling Green stone, as are the massive columns on the Third avenue entrance. The building is fireproof throughout and the halls are of Italian marble.

NEGROES.

ANY students of economic conditions must be surprised at the evidence of business development on the part of the negroes of Nashville.

There stand at Nashville distinctly negro establishments that not only show the remarkable activity of that people, but make Nashville the center of influence for more than two-thirds of the negro inhabitants of the country. The National Baptist Publishing House and the A. M. E. Sunday School Union are not only the largest concerns of the kind managed by negroes, but are the centers, the headquarters for the religious and business interests of the Baptist and African Methodist Churches, which have a following of more than two-thirds of all the negro Christians.

Here are located four distinct boards of the Baptist Church and four of the African Methodist Church. The National Baptist Publishing Board is a mammoth concern, regarded in the commercial world as a purely commercial establishment. The Board does its business at 523 Second Avenue, North, and has under its control several large buildings, which it owns. It is in every sense of the word a publishing plant, taking the manuscript, editing and printing it, and turning it over to the sales department a finished article, all done by negro labor. To do this work the board has had to train men and women for the service, and to a large extent the National Baptist Publishing Board has furnished the schools of technology and the large printing establishments with all the linotype operators, stereotypers and bookbinders they have been able to get. Its sales department is virtually a mail order house, sending its products to the negro Baptists throughout the country and to its foreign work.

The editorial department consists of an Editorial Secretary, his assistants and contributors. Its greatest work

from the department is the National Baptist Sunday School Commentary, which has had a circulation of nearly 8,000 copies, and is the only Baptist Sunday School Commentary published in America. In the Bible, book and tract department a careful invoice shows a stock of between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

All that the National Baptist Publishing Board is to the Baptist Church among the negroes, the A. M. E. Sunday School Union is to the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It likewise publishes its periodicals for the Sunday Schools, the Conference minutes, books, Bibles and tracts for the consumption of its members and for the use on its home and foreign mission fields.

Mercy Hospital

Mercy Hospital was established by Dr. Boyd ten years ago. Here young women of the negro race are instructed in nurse training. The hospital is well equipped, being able to accommodate fifty patients at a time, with thirty-five or forty rooms and a nurses' home.

Greenwood Cemetery

Greenwood Cemetery is perhaps the finest cemetery for negroes in the United States. It is a model of beauty and artistic taste in all its appointments. The cemetery represents an outlay of \$25,000 cash, and it paid for itself in six years.

In the neighborhood around Fisk University, Hardee Street and the vicinity of Walden University and Meharry Medical College are found some of the best negro homes in the country.

The secret orders among the negroes likewise hold some valuable property, chief of which is the Pythian Temple, purchased at a cost of \$10,000; the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth Avenue, \$7,000, and the Masons' Old Folks' Home, Lebanon Road, worth \$10,000. This property was purchased by the Tennessee negro Masons from Rev. Preston Taylor and faces Greenwood Park.

Greenwood Park

Adjoining the Greenwood Cemetery is Greenwood Park, a place for the pleasure of colored people only. The appointments are convenient, the spot ideal, and all the facilities usually employed in parks for the pleasure and amusement of its patrons are to be found here. This is also a forty-acre plot of land, situated about four miles from the Public Square on the Lebanon Pike, and is the property of Preston Taylor.

Walden University

While Walden University has not been so uniquely advertised as Fisk, it ranks among the greatest institutions of its kind in this country. The University has thirteen departments, employs seventy teachers and has 850 students, from three-fourths of the Northern States, from the West Indies, Canada, Mexico and other foreign countries. At a low estimate the students of this University



VIEW OF RIVER FRONT.

spend \$150,000 in Nashville each year. This school has such departments as literary, law, industrial, printing, medicine, and its most noted branch is Meharry, which carries medical, dental and pharmaceutical schools. This school has 265 medical students, 106 dental students, sixty-nine in pharmacy and sixteen in music training. The endowment is \$35,000, the value of the property is \$60,000, and there are thirty teachers. The fine property owned by the University on the Hillsboro Pike has been sold and converted into a residence section, and a tract of land well suited for school purposes has been purchased on the White's Creek Pike, near Lock No. 1 on the Cumberland.

A prominent school for the instruction of negro girls is the School of the Blessed Sacrament, established on Stevenson Avenue, mainly through the efforts of Mother Drexel. This school teaches as a specialty domestic science. There are about 150 pupils in attendance.

Hoffman Hall is conducted as an industrial public school, and there are several other private schools for the colored race teaching various branches.

Pearl High School and several other public schools in various sections of the city offer education free to the colored race.





THE STATE CAPITOL.

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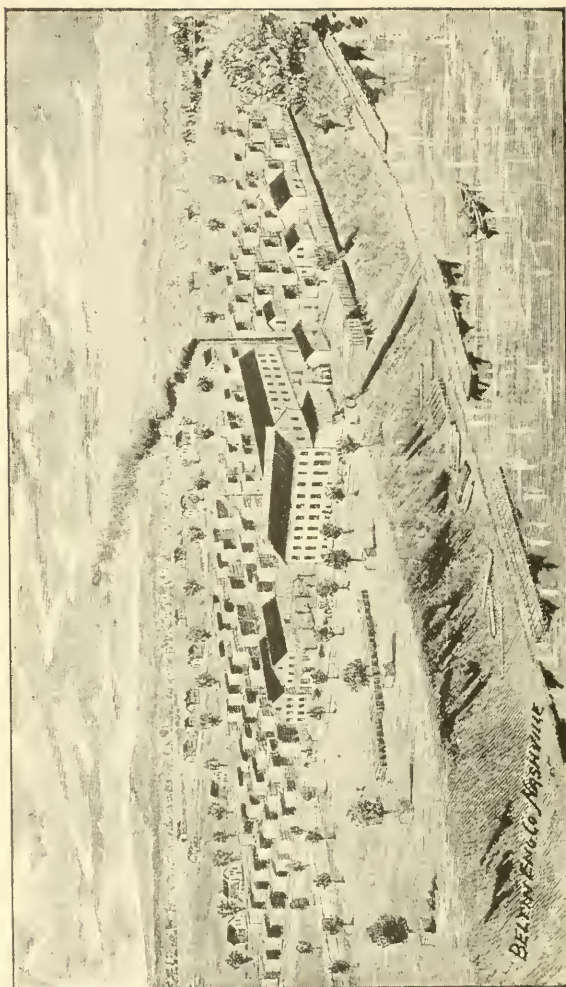
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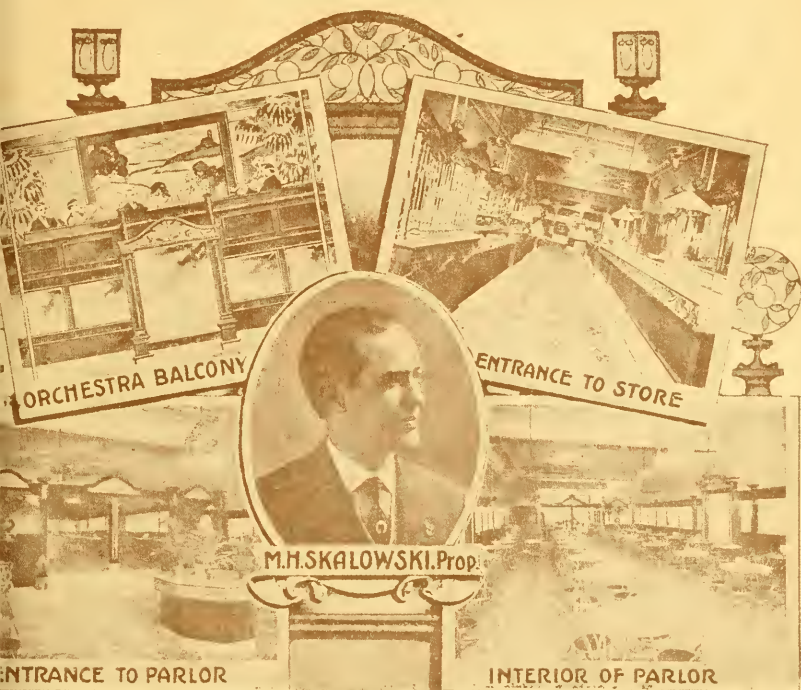
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